MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE
The Cold Meat Specialité

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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MAKE YOUR SIGHT NORMAL
AND YOUR HEALTH WILL BE IMPROVED.
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
28, Queen's Road C'tl., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,050. 第一萬九千零五十號 日十二月五年未己 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號柒拾月六年捌國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
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CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP
Shipped by
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CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:
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CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
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A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKER

CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERTAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1919.
[78

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 "	to	9.20 "	10	"
9.20 "	to	11.00 "	15	"
11.30 "	to	12.45 p.m.	15	"
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	10	"
1.15 "	to	1.45 "	15	"
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	10	"
2.15 "	to	5.00 "	15	"
5.00 "	to	6.00 "	10	"

NIGHT CARS.

[3.50 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 "	to	10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 "	to	11.00 a.m.	10	"
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	15	"
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	10	"
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 "	15	"
5.30 "	to	6.00 "	10	"
6.00 "	to	8.30 "	15	"
8.30 "	to	9.00 "	10	"

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	—	—	dep. 7.30		1.35		2.30			
SHEK LUNG	—	—	dep. 8.44		1.17		4.50			
Sham Chun	—	—	arr. 10.25		3.00		5.40			
			dep. 10.30	8.06	4.37	11.48	6.45	3.00	4.23	6.30
Sheungshui	—	—	dep. —	8.12	4.57	11.58	—	3.07	4.46	6.38
Fanling	—	—	dep. —	8.17	4.42	12.07	—	3.11	4.52	6.39
Taipo Market	—	—	dep. —	8.25	4.54	12.08	—	3.22	4.58	6.42
Taipo	—	—	dep. —	8.28	5.00	12.12	—	3.27	5.02	6.54
Shatin	—	—	dep. —	8.44	5.14	12.24	—	3.40	5.09	6.56
Yuenmati	—	—	dep. —	8.54	5.22	12.32	—	3.48	5.18	7.07
Hunghom	—	—	dep. —	9.03	5.30	12.42	—	3.58	5.23	—
KOWLOON	—	—	arr. 11.10	9.06	5.33	12.41	7.28	4.01	5.30	7.14

UP TRAINS

Stations			No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leaves	—	—	H.K. 6.25	7.55	8.05	10.15	1.05	1.45	3.05	4.05
KOWLOON	—	—	dep. 6.50	8.00	8.20	10.30	1.15	2.00	3.18	4.18
Hunghom	—	—	dep. 6.54	—	8.24	10.37	1.22	—	3.22	4.22
Yuenmati	—	—	dep. 7.01	—	8.31	10.43	1.31	—	3.33	4.36
Shatin	—	—	dep. 7.13	—	8.43	10.57	1.40	—	3.41	4.40
Taipo	—	—	dep. 7.26	—	8.55	11.10	1.53	—	3.54	4.53
Taipo Market	—	—	dep. 7.31	—	10.06	11.14	1.57	—	3.59	4.57
Fanling	—	—	dep. 7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	4.07	5.06
Sheungshui	—	—	dep. 7.46	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	4.11	5.10
Sham Chun	—	—	arr. 7.50	8.18	10.26	11.33	2.16	2.50	4.16	5.15
SHEK LUNG	—	—	dep. —	8.34	10.40	—	—	3.44	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	—	—	arr. —	10.40	2.15	—	—	5.20	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.30	Shataukok	dep	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[53

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.

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4, Des Vœux Road, Central.
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RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,
Acting Local Manager.
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MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers
Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ...	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ...	77 "	52 "	83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ...	28 "	24 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power...	7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken ...	460 feet.	580 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken ...	56 "	66 "	96 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken ...	22 "	28 "	30 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 362 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 0 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.
[52

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
59

The HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CORRESPONDENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 8TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseille and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE.
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FRENCH "
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18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
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ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—32 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute
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FOR SALE.

Scott Stamp Co.'s
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POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES
for
1919.

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PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.
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TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS
TERMS MODERATE

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:

J. H. OXBERRY.
Proprietor
106]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-DAY.

Noon — Wm. Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—Bostock's Royal Italian Circus at Kowloon.
8.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
(Opening in the Summer of 1919).
The coming Sea-side resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS,
(Office premises).
The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the leading American Business concerns.

THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations furnishings an music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

TELEPHONE No. 483 CATERING DEPARTMENT
TELEPHONE No. 1673 MANAGER.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Telephone No. 372.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.

15 minutes from landing stage.

Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.
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MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW KANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI OYUBARI Coal Mines.

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Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKISAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
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For all festive occasions
the
VICTROLA

furnishes the music you want most at the moment—stirring marches, patriotic songs by noted artists, dance music by the leading dance orchestras all the world's choicest music by the world's greatest vocalists and instrumentalists.

Come in to-day, ask for a demonstration, and select your Victrola.

PRICES from $49.50
20% discount for cash with order.

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Exclusive Agents. [22-2

"You can't possibly get wet in the
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19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof
Exceptionally light in weight, strong and durable
$15.00 each.
"Mattamac" Pull-overs.
Keep your legs dry walking or riding in chairs, rickshaws and motor-cycling.
$6.00 per pair.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK AT
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Men's Wear Specialists,
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The "EL PALACIO" CIGARS
of distinction
Well-known for their flavour and aroma.
THE EGYPTIAN FAVOURITES
Theodore Vafiadis'
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CIGARETTES.
Sole Agents:
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
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Hotel Mansions.
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THE
CORONET
Presents
AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD'S
"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Prices:—
5.15 p.m. $1.00 & 60 cents
9.15 p.m. $2.00 & $1.00
Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S. [61

SILVER FLUCTUATION.

EXPLANATION OFFERED.

Bar silver has fluctuated considerably lately and has exerted a disquieting influence on the market in the East. In May's review of the commercial and financial situation the National City Bank gives an interesting account and prediction of the bar silver situation

It says:

"The Treasury statement of monetary circulation indicates that approximately 200,000,000 of silver dollars have been melted since the Pitman act inaugurating this policy went into effect about a year ago. This bullion has gone to India, and rendered a great service in meeting the trade balance which has existed in favor of that country, and in enabling the government there to supply the increased demands of the population for silver coin in circulation. The high prices of war time and the great demand for Indian products increased the trade balance, and the high prices and internal trade activity also increased the requirements for money in circulation. The British campaign in Mesopotamia, carried on mainly with Indian troops, also made a demand for silver rupees which have entered into circulation in that region. The rupee is reaching a wide circulation outside of India. It has been for years in use on the East Coast of Africa and has lately been made a legal tender in Egypt.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

"This expanding demand drew down the rupee reserves of the Indian government in the early part of 1918 until the situation was serious. The amount of paper rupees in circulation was increased, but paper money has never been popular in the interior districts, and the attempt to force the circulation placed the notes at a discount. At this point the Pitman act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of silver dollars held in the Treasury reserves up to 350,000,000 at $1.00 per ounce, a corresponding amount of silver certificates to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced with Federal reserve notes of small denominations. This made available a stock of silver bullion which could have been procured nowhere else, and relieved the Indian situation.

"The action practically fixed the price of silver at a minimum of $1.00 per ounce, and the Treasury later fixed the price of bar silver at $1.01½ and took the entire export trade under control. The production of silver in the United States last year was about 70,000,000 ounces, and imports, mainly from Macao and Canada, 42,000,000 ounces. The Government restricted the consumption of silverware manufacturers to 75 per cent. of the normal business, but in fact their business fell to about 40 per cent. of normal. In the early part of the year considerable silver went to China but was resold to India, where the demand was insatiable.

"The Indian demand has lessened perceptibly since the armistice was signed, for several reasons. Victory in the war has had an effect upon hoarding, business activity has slackened, and exports have fallen off. Crops are not so good this year and the Government has put an embargo upon exports of wheat.

"When the urgent demand for silver is over, importations will have to continue in large amounts, particularly if shipments of gold to India, which were large before the war, are not resumed. As gold will be in strong demand elsewhere, it seems probable that the burden of settlement with India will remain upon silver.

FUTURE UNCERTAIN.

"Whether this government will continue to dispose of silver dollars up to the full amount fixed by the Pitman act, so long as the price of silver remains above $1.00 per ounce, has not been stated. There is no reason why it should not do so. The Federal Reserve notes are as satisfactory as silver certificates in circulation, and the silver dollars were dead capital in the Treasury vaults. Moreover, as the Pitman act contemplates that the Secretary of the Treasury shall replace the silver dollars whenever silver bullion can be purchased at $1.00 per ounce, the melting of dollars creates a deferred demand for silver at that price which will stabilize the market until the meltings are made good. It would seem to be good policy therefore to dispose of the full $350,000,000 if the market will take that amount at the price.

"The production of silver in this country is mainly as a by-product from copper and lead ores, and as the demand for these metals has fallen off the production of silver has declined also. The production of the world in 1913 was about 224,000,000 ounces and last year probably about 180,000,000 ounces. The production of Mexico may be increased, but that of Canada has latterly been declining. On the whole the outlook for the silver producers is more encouraging than for many years. The price can hardly fall below $1 per ounce for a good many years, and there is a fair probability that with a removal of control it may go higher."

N.Y.K. DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 50 per cent. for the first half of the present fiscal year, from October, 1918, to March, 1919. Compared with the previous year, the net profit of the last term was decreased by about 18,000,000 yen, but the Company possesses a reserve fund of 200,000,000 yen. The earnings and dividends of the Company since 1915 are as under:—

	profit	dividend	per cent.
1915 first half	2,388,000	1,100,000	10
,, last ,,	5,345,000	1,650,000	15
1916 first ,,	9,614,000	1,636,000	20
,, last ,,	17,244,000	3,850,000	38
1917 first ,,	19,617,000	6,550,000	40
,, last ,,	18,983,000	7,190,000	50
1918 first ,,	33,828,000	9,398,000	50
,, last ,,	52,683,000	15,794,000	60
1919 first ,,	31,588,000	14,500,000	50
Total.....	200,990,000	61,618,000	

SHIPBUILDING.

GREAT GROWTH OF FOREIGN FIGURES.

The total amount of merchant shipping under construction in British, Allied, Associated, and Neutral countries at the end of March was 7,796,266 tons, according to the returns of Lloyd's Register. Of this amount 2,254,845 tons were under construction in the United Kingdom and 5,541,421 tons were building abroad.

The tonnage building in the United Kingdom included 603 steel steamers of 2,220,816 tons, 39 ferro-concrete barges of 27,366 tons, one motor vessel of 200 tons, and 49 steel sailing ships of 32,396 tons. The total amount of tonnage under construction at the end of March exceeded by about 275,000 tons that in hand at the end of the December quarter, and was more by about 375,000 tons than that building 12 months ago. In numbers the vessels under construction exceeded by 233 those building at the end of December, and by 259 those under construction a year ago.

The work in hand in each of the principal shipbuilding districts of the United Kingdom was as follows:—The Clyde, 751,000 tons, the Tyne, 434,000 tons, the Wear, 259,000 tons, the Tees, 224,000 tons, and Belfast and Londonderry, 317,000 tons.

LARGE SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Although only five vessels of over 10,000 tons were launched in the United Kingdom during the whole of last year, there were, on March 31st last, four vessels of between 10,000 and 12,000 tons under construction, eight of between 12,000 and 15,000 tons, six of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, and four of between 20,000 and 25,000 tons.

During the past quarter work on 100 steamers of 423,576 tons was started, and 79 steamers of 203,966 tons were launched.

THE AMERICAN INCREASE.

Of the tonnage building abroad 75 per cent., or 4,185,523 tons, were building in the United States. In the British Dominions, including the Great Lakes of Canada, 333,088 tons were building, in Japan 251,835 tons, and in Holland 182,308 tons.

If the figures for the end of March be compared with those for June 30th, 1914, the last quarterly period before the war, it is shown that an enormous increase has taken place in shipbuilding abroad. While the figures for the United Kingdom are about 500,000 tons higher than those before the war, the tonnage building abroad has increased by more than 4,000,000 tons. The increase is really greater than is shown in these figures since the foreign figures for June, 1914, included 640,000 tons building in Germany and Austria, while the present returns do not include enemy country. The great development due to the war in American shipbuilding is indicated by the fact that tonnage under construction in the United States is more than 28 times the amount building there in June, 1914.

At the end of June, 1914, the new tonnage under the survey of Lloyd's Register amounted to 1,665,357 tons, which was considered a very large figure, but the present total is not less than 4,597,615 tons, an increase of 150 per cent. on the 1914 tonnage.

THE CLYDE OUTPUT IN APRIL.

The Clyde shipbuilding output for April is the highest recorded for the month except for April, 1913, when the *Aquitania* and *Calgarian* were launched. The past month's output amounts to 34 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 85,774. In April, 1913, the figures were 27 launches, with a total of tonnage of 119,303. The next highest output for the month was in April, 1912, when 32 vessels were launched, aggregating 63,764 tons.

The output for the four months to date is 88 vessels of 163,455 tons. The output for the year to date has been steadily progressive, and prospects indicate that the Clyde will soon reach a higher standard than in pre-war days.

OMSK GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY FUND.

Satisfactory information has been received concerning the financial policy of the Omsk Government. The cash balance of the State Bank, which was only 213,000,000 roubles when the Bolshevist control was overthrown in Siberia last summer, has been increased more than sevenfold. The new paper issue plan, strictly co-ordinated with the financial position, has only been utilized to half the extent originally proposed. The gold and silver reserve of the Omsk Government is being increased through the production of precious metals in Siberia, special attention being given to platinum, which is a Government monopoly and is being disposed of largely by the Government.

Reliable information has been received that the Bolshevists have only been able to appropriate about one-seventh of the Russian State Gold fund, the greater part of which is in the hands of the Omsk Government, while a smaller portion is deposited abroad, partly as the result of financial transactions during the war and partly through the surrender to the Allies by the Germans of the gold received by them from the Bolshevists.

The collection of taxes has increased twelvefold in Siberia, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

With a view to improving the value of the rouble, apart from foreign export operations (the scheme for which has been published) the Omsk Government has undertaken (in addition to the withdrawal of the 20 and 40 rouble "Kerensky" notes the constitution of a special foreign currency fund, with the assistance of foreign banks and under the guarantee of special metallic resources set aside for that purpose.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

RACIAL PREJUDICE AND ITS REMEDY.

LECTURE BY DR. GORDON MUNRO.

On May 17th, Dr. Gordon Munro lectured before the Historical Society of Kyoto University, dealing with the subject of Racial Prejudice from its scientific and philosophic points of view. Dr. Munro remarked that when two notes of music are strongly sounded on a violin or organ, a third note becomes audible to the attentive listener, the so-called Tartini tone. This interpolated and formerly mysterious tone is now known to be a kind of missing link between the two tones actually sounded, for it contains a number of vibrations representing the difference between those of the two notes actually produced. Here nature seemed to be laying bare a secret of disparity and at the same time hinting that disparity can be reconciled if the parties expressing difference will lend themselves to mediation.

Dr. Munro did not claim ability to represent an efficient mediating tone between the discrepant notes of racial disparity now sounding so noisily in the world. But he came before them as one who had given a little attention to the physical and mental traits of mankind, as one who loved humanity and found no essential or serious difference between man and man. With regard to the question of physical and mental disparity, embittered feeling was caused, not merely by the unquestionable fact that all individuals and some groups of individuals were somehow unlike each other, but because this unlikeness was supposed to imply inferiority or superiority on one side or the other.

COLOUR AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Considering the question of colour, the lecturer pointed out that nothing more clearly revealed the immaturity of civilisation than the common notion that absence of skin colour meant an absence of inferiority, whatever vileness lay under it. Nothing betrayed the darkness or ignorance more than the arrogant assumption that pigmentation of the skin brands its owner with obscurity of moral perception, or darkened intellect, or in any way implies the co-existence of inferior physical traits. Here we have to deal not only with ignorance and the prejudice arising from it but with up-surgings of the primitive ancestor within us, reviving the savage conceit that equality and justice are confined to the tribe. Like all exhibitions of prejudice, that of classification by skin colour is illogical and inconsistent. It does not realise that the pristine precursors of man were necessarily coloured, though probably less than the Negroid type which ranges the tropics from the Guinea Coast of Africa to the Melanesian Archipelago. It takes no account of the rise of man by change of climate and his subsequent blenching in certain parts of the world, due to the exclusion of sunlight from the general surface of the body by skin clothes and herding in caves and underground and roofed shelters during the frigid winters and raw summers of Glacial Europe. Such anthropological ignorance is excusable, but few persons of ordinary education are unaware that modern civilisation was founded and in great part erected by coloured folk. Our art, science, and philosophy were fundamentally created by the brunette and swarthier people of Chaldea, Egypt, India, and the Mediterranean region, culminating in the master culture of Greece and its quickening influence on the thought of Italy. During the dark ages of white Europe, when minds were enslaved by superstition and priestly dogma and power, Arabian civilisation preserved the gains of intellectual thought from hopeless disintegration. Christianity owes its momentum to pioneer thought in the Mediterranean area, to minds open to humanity though bred within coloured skins. Those who adhere to the traditional accounts of Christianity must believe that the founder and his disciples were of dark complexion. The sublime monism of ancient India, the saving grace of future humanity, came from a people bronzed by the sun, but bright in soul. Yet colour is a stigma of inferiority! In India there is every kind of human stock, just as in Europe, where there is also nearly every shade of colour.

COMMON ANCESTRY OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS.

Summing up the data ascertained by anthropologists, it is undeniable that all human stocks have a common ancestry, that all are intermixed, are hybrids and the descendants of hybrids. The assumption that hybrids are infertile or inferior is triumphantly controverted by the fact that mankind has evolved and has reached its present status through hybridity. It would be easy to show that intertribal or international crossing has produced some of the greatest intellects of the world. Humanity is not a jumble of mere heterogeneous characters but an interwoven product of evolution: the present differences in individuals can never be entirely eliminated, for all are diverse expressions of Cosmic Thought. But grouped differences will tend to level up as the tide of evolution conduces to closer intercourse and further miscegenation. These grouped differences are but as islands in a sea, connected inseparably beneath its surface and destined to appear in due course as a continental elevation. For the present, humanity is far from civilised. We are all still in the state of savagery, with the prejudices of the savage covered by no more than an incipient coat of civilisation. All nations still see humanity "as in a glass, darkly." All nations and individuals perceive difference more than the real unity underlying it. All peoples indulge in racial prejudice, the Japanese not at all excepted. It is only by fuller knowledge of our essential unity that this arrogant and pernicious discrimination will cease to afflict mankind.

Thus, notwithstanding the general condition of crisis in the Russian financial market and the vast expenditure necessitated by military operations, reconstruction, etc., the restoration of financial balance is being steadily approached without awaiting the resources of European Russia.—*Exchange.*

CANTON NEWS.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 16th.

THE SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

Commander Lam-fu, who has been appointed Defence Commissioner of Shiu-hing, is leading his forces to Shiu-hing from the direction of Samshui and Yeung-kong. Lam reported his arrival at Samshui on the 14th inst., and proceeded to Shiu-hing the same day.

The Tuchun has sent Yau Wai-nam to Shiu-hing to re-organise the Shiu-hing troops. Before the dispatch of the Canton forces the Tuchun consulted the leaders. Commander Lam Po-yik, and others who do not wish to see a recurrence of the recent troubles assured the Tuchun that they would not do more than prevent any appeal to force. Lam Po-yik announced that the officers and the staffs of the 1st Squadron will not co-operate with any party, and will fight against the party that causes trouble first. Lam Po-yik has also sent gunboats to Samshui and Shiu-hing to watch the movements of the Canton forces and the Shiu-hing troops. From this it appears that the crisis has been tided over, and that fighting is not likely to occur.

Reports from Shiu-hing state that the ex-Civil Governor Li Yew-hon, who had previously come back to Shiu-hing, left Shiu-hing on the 13th inst. having learnt of the Tuchun's intention to arrest him. Most of the Shiu-hing troops have evacuated the place.

Other reports state that the guards of the Sunning Railway have been demobilised as they were Shiu-hing troops. Shiu-hing troops in other places were disarmed and those in Canton who are under the command of the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, are being strictly watched.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Civil Governor, Chak Wong, who is also the Chief Commander of the Shiu-hing troops, is very much excited by the Tuchun's intention to distribute the Shiu-hing troops in different places. Chak has announced that Li Yew-hon cannot be regarded as having any connection with the Shiu-hing troops, as he no longer holds office. Chak has made up his mind to resign the Civil Governorship and the Commandership of the Shiu-hing troops, in consequence of the Tuchun's action, which Chak says is a reflection on him.

It is reported that the Treasurer, Yeung Wing-tai, will be appointed as Chak's successor.

THE FANTAN MONOPOLY.

We learn from a reliable source that the authorities, in view of the fact that Li Yew-hon has great interests in the syndicate running the *Fantan* monopoly in Canton, propose to cancel the agreement with the syndicate and to hand over the monpoly to other merchants under official supervision.

THE DEPORTATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Referring to the deportation of enemy subjects in the Province, the Director of the Deportation Bureau has reported that 95 were deported altogether. The Bureau was closed on June 1st by order of the Military Government.

CIGARETTE SMOKING IN CHINA.

SOME ARRESTING FIGURES.

Mr. H. Y. Lee, M.A., barrister-in-law, delivered an address on cigarette smoking at the Y.M.C.A. of Canton, on Saturday last. He said that the Chinese people are spending at the present time, in a single year, about $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 on cigarettes.

"The significance of these figures," he remarked, "can best be appreciated if we compare them with other items in our national budget. To put the matter concretely, cigarette smokers spend in a single year about one-fourth the amount spent by the Chinese Government excluding extraordinary expenditure, or about half the amount which China spends on maintaining the Chinese army; they pay out annually about three times the entire cost of the Chinese Navy and twice the cost of the Canton-Kowloon Railway; they spend about five times more than the Ministry of Education. Their smokes and "chews" cost them just about two-thirds what China gets from land tax, four-fifths from customs revenue and more than half from salt tax revenue. If the Chinese people could save the money they spend on cigarettes and hand over the same to the Chinese Government, China could pay off the Japanese war indemnity in five years or the Boxer Outbreak Indemnity in ten years. With one year's saving from cigarettes, they could build two and a half dreadnoughts or five battle-cruisers, or numerous smaller craft or a fleet of ships of an aggregate of 200,000 to 300,000 tons or 500 to 600 miles of railways or a big national bank or a number of universities or colleges or workshops or docks or munition works or provide an army of several hundred thousand men."

Mr. Lee urged the Chinese people to abstain from cigarette smoking from an economical as well as from a moral, physical, intellectual and political point of view.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SEARCH SUPERVISIONS.

June 20th to June 28th—inclusive—No. 2 Platoon.

June 29th to July 31st—inclusive—No. 2 Company.

July 22nd to July 26th—inclusive—No. 7 Platoon.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1919.

HONGKONG'S DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

RETURNED TO SHANGHAI.

PASSPORT NOT IN ORDER.

Great interest has been aroused in the Colony over the visit of Count de Toulouse Lautrec de Savine, an officer of the Russian Horse Guards, who claims to have been selected to occupy the Throne of Bulgaria in 1887. Count Savine stayed in the Astor House for over a week, and then received orders from the Police to leave the Colony and proceed to Shanghai, from which port he sailed before going to Macao.

A representative of this paper called upon the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the C.S.P., yesterday, with a view to ascertaining on what grounds the Police had ordered the departure from the Colony of Count Savine, who claimed to be a citizen of an Allied Country or to have rendered service during the war.

The C.S.P. replied that he had very seriously considered the arrival of Count Savine, who had originally been refused permission to land when he came from Shanghai several weeks ago, owing to his passport not being in order. He had failed to get his passport *visé* by the British Consul at Shanghai, and, naturally, when his papers were examined by the Police they came to the conclusion that he was not a fit person to land.

"Why?" queried our reporter. "Did you suspect him of being a Bolshevik or of possessing Bolshevik sympathies?"

"No," replied the C.S.P., "We have nothing against the Count except that his papers were not in order. The Count then left for Canton, and went from there to Macao. He subsequently wrote to Major Cassel, D.A.A.G., stating that he had some important information to impart, and permission was granted for him to come to Hongkong."

"What was the information?"

"That I cannot say, but it was nothing of importance. When Count Savine came to Hongkong he saw me and asked me whether he could deliver any lectures on the war, as he had done in the Northern Treaty Ports, and I replied that he should neither deliver lectures nor give interviews to any of the newspapers. It was on those conditions that he was allowed to remain in the Colony. The Count promised to observe these conditions, but abused the trust imposed in him and gave an interview. The real reason why we did not want him in Hongkong was that his papers were not in order, and, according to his own statement which appeared in your paper this morning, he is not recognised either by the Russian Consul here or the American Consul. It seems rather strange."

"Where is Savine at present?"

"He left for Shanghai on Sunday afternoon."

"Was he escorted by the Police?"

"No, he went of his own accord."

"If you remember," said our representative, Count Savine protested against being ordered to Shanghai. He preferred to proceed either to Macao or to Canton. The Police, however, wished him to go to Shanghai. What was the reason for that?"

Mr. Wolfe replied that the Passport regulations enjoined that a person not having his passport properly made out should be sent back to the place from where he started. Count Savine came from Shanghai, and he had to be sent back there.

RESULTS OF THE MACAO LOTTERY.

The Macao lottery in aid of Portuguese Charities at Macao, was drawn on Saturday afternoon. The first prize (ticket No. 3073) was won by Mr. Figueredo, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough. The third prize, also, has also been won by some person in Hongkong.

First prize ($7,500).—3073.

Second prize ($2,000).—5743.

Third prize ($1,000).—5020.

Fourth prize ($250).—1232.

$125 prizes.—2223, 4946, 4491.

$25 prizes:—1040, 1075, 1078, 1259, 1309, 1380, 1394, 1430, 1470, 1489, 1608, 1611, 1685, 1732, 1775, 1859, 1885, 1996, 2029, 2045, 2089, 2195, 2198, 2210, 2295, 2317, 2356, 2390, 2412, 2420, 2565, 2583, 2603, 2612, 2616, 2629, 2671, 2724, 2733, 2749, 2773, 2788, 2806, 2817, 2839, 2877, 2887, 2931, 3120, 3165, 3212, 3285, 3403, 3429, 3488, 3463, 3472, 3499, 3523, 3553, 3568, 3657, 3681, 3916, 3950, 4169, 4242, 4278, 4326, 4356, 4462, 4464, 4478, 4598, 4544, 4555, 4574, 4607, 4730, 4792, 4881, 4965, 5036, 5037, 5047, 5056, 5062, 5086, 5095, 5196, 5219, 5340, 5465, 5479, 5489, 5491, 5494, 5630, 5714, 5934.

DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

SOLDIERS' DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

A District Court Martial, composed of Major A. J. S. Roche-Kelly (President) Capt. Middlemas and Lieut. H. J. Barrang sat, yesterday, at the R. A. Theatre, to hear charges against Privates F. Luff and F. Welbourne, of the Manchester Regiment.

Capt. C. H. Goode prosecuted. Neither of the prisoners was defended. A number of officers attended the Court for instruction.

Pte. Luff pleaded guilty to (1) breaking out of barracks on June 2nd; (2) being drunk; and (3) resisting an escort.

The evidence at the preliminary inquiry was read out. From this it appeared that on June 2nd Luff left barracks in direct contravention of orders. Later, information was received that he was drunk at the King Edward Hotel, and an escort was sent after him. He gave considerable trouble to the escort when being conducted to barracks, and, afterwards, pushed his way out of the detention-room and assaulted, by kicking and biting, some members of the escort.

The prisoner, asked whether he had anything to say in mitigation of sentence, handed in a written statement. In this, he stated that when he came out from detention on June 2nd he met some friends at the Canteen. He took a few drinks, and they upset him. He had no recollection whatever of the incidents he was supposed to have taken part in. All he remembered was that the following morning he found himself in the detention-room. He had had great trouble at Home, where, his father, his sister and his child had died, and he was very much upset about it. He joined up in 1914 and had expected to be sent Home long ago. He had been present at the evacuation of the Dardanelles and afterwards at Salonica, before he was sent out to India to his regiment. He said that his service ought to be considered in mitigation of his sentence.

Capt. Goode read out the prisoner's record.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty on his own admission, retired to consider the verdict, which, after approval by H.E. Major-General Ventris, will be promulgated in due course.

Pte. Welbourne pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking out of barracks on June 2nd, but said he was not guilty of the charge of having used insubordinate language to his superior officer, Sergeant "Ginger" Collins.

Evidence was heard in support of the second charge.

The verdict will be promulgated in due course.

"THE TOOL OF A DESIGNING MAN."

CHINESE GIRL IMPRISONED FOR THEFT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese girl was charged with stealing two gold watch-chains, four gold-buttons, fifteen gold rings, one pearl hair press, one fur coat, a pair of gold ear-rings, a pair of ivory chop-sticks, and a quantity of clothing, valued together at $600.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for complainant.

Defendant admitted taking some articles, not all which had been enumerated.

Sergt. Field stated that only a small quantity of the jewellery had been recovered. The girl took him to a jewellery establishment where, she said, she had sold the articles, but the shop-keeper denied all knowledge of her. The girl had been brought up by the complainant since she was twelve years of age, and she was now 21 years old. Witness was under the impression that a young man was concerned in the robbery, as defendant had received a letter from a man who asked her to meet him at a hotel. This man had also sent her a cutting from a Chinese newspaper, describing a play enacted at one of the Chinese theatres, with a robbery by a young girl as the plot, and had asked her to study the description of the play and rob her mistress in a similar manner. The Police tried to arrest the young man, but it is presumed that he heard about the matter and escaped to Canton.

Mr. Lindsell: You committed this robbery on behalf of a young man?—Defendant: No, I don't know the man. That letter was sent to my mistress' daughter.

Sergeant Field stated that the Police were inclined to think that the girl was merely the "tool" of a designing young man.

Mr. Lindsell: It is a large amount of property; and though the Police believe you to be a dupe you must be punished. I send you to prison for four weeks.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

MALAY BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Batchu Ali, a Malay boarding-house keeper, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Defendant: I have no licence: I made a mistake.

Inspector Kent stated that the boarding-house was situated on the Praya. On information received by the Police, Sergt. Cockle raided the house and found the revolver and ammunition. "This man," said the Inspector, "has been in Hongkong for over forty years and he knows the laws of the Colony. His excuse to me was that a Chinaman left the revolvers and ammunition in his house. One of the revolvers is quite new, while the other is of a more antiquated type. I want a heavy penalty, as the man ought to have known better. There are several Malay people passing through the Colony, who stay at his house, and it is easy for them to smuggle revolvers and then sell them to the Chinese. He holds a responsible position as a boarding-house keeper and is doing a good business.

Mr. Hutchison: $250 or two months.

ANOTHER CASE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with being in unlawful possession of 200 rounds of revolver ammunition.

The defendant was walking along the Praya, carrying a parcel, when he was stopped by a *lukong*. The parcel was examined, and the ammunition was found wrapped up in a dirty piece of cloth.

Defendant's excuse was that when he boarded a vessel at Sunning a man whom he did not know gave him the parcel to deliver to a friend in Hongkong.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant $400.

CHINESE FINED $500.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver.

Defendant was stopped while going on board the *On Lee*, and the revolver was found in a parcel he was carrying.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, appearing for defendant, appealed for leniency on the ground that the man had been engaged by another to carry the parcel, which, his client understood, contained an opium pipe.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant $500, with the alternative of five months' hard labour.

ARMED ROBBERY IN HUNGHOM.

WOMAN ASSAULTED.

Five men, one armed with a revolver, entered a Chinese grocery store at 37, Cook Street, on Friday night. After threatening the inmates, the men ransacked the premises and stole $30 from a cash-box. They remained in the shop for a few minutes, and, on leaving by the back-door, assaulted a woman, who received a slight injury to her face.

TRESPASSING IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS AT THE PEAK.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese woman was charged with trespassing in the residence of Mr. H. Hancock, the Peak.

Sergt. Purdon stated that during the past month there had been several small larcenies at Mr. Hancock's house, and, consequently, a watch was kept. The defendant was seen leaving the house in the early hours of the morning, probably having stayed there the whole night. She had no stolen articles on her when she was arrested.

Mr. Hutchison: You are not suggesting that the woman was responsible for the larcenies which occurred at the house?—Sergt. Purdon: No; she is the wife of the No. 1 boy employed by Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant $3, with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 160 taels of raw opium.

Defendant was arrested by a Revenue Officer, on the Praya, and his luggage searched. The opium was found concealed in the lining of a rattan-box.

Defendant said he brought the opium from Singapore.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant $1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

STEALING FROM A BLIND MAN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing an umbrella from a blind musician.

The blind musician was proceeding along Des Voeux Road, on Saturday night, when the youth snatched the umbrella and made off. A Chinese constable witnessed the incident and gave chase, arresting the boy after a long run.

Mr. Lindsell: You are a young scoundrel to steal from a blind man. Four weeks' hard labour.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

The Professional Pairs competition will be played over the Happy Valley course as follows:—

1st and 2nd Rounds on or before June 30th.

3rd Round to be played on or before July 14th.

4th Round to be played on or before July 21st.

Semi-Final to be played on or before July 28th.

Final to be played on or before August 4th.

G. Coleman and V. L. Fairley (26) v. W. H. Bell and A. G. Coppin (33).

S. H. Dodwell and E. V. D. Parr (11) v. G. M. Shaw and H. M. McTavish (34).

N. J. Stabb and W. Ross (17) v. Surgn.-Lt.-Comdr. Cockran and Pay.-Lt. Holborn (16).

G. A. Woodcock and J. W. Franks (28) v. Athol Anderson and Eng.-Com. Reed, R.N. (34).

W. E. L. Shenton and D. J. Lewis (34) v. Lt.-Col. Coles and Capt. Lucy (18).

E. Potter and G. A. Hastings (23) v. C. E. Seybt and C. A. Scott (20).

R. M. Henderson and J. Duncan (27) v. W. D. Kratt and C. C. Stark (19).

Commodore Gurner and S. Evans (24) v. A. E. Crapnell and D. MacLaren (24).

G. C. Moxon and P. Tester (30) v. J. H. Congdon and A. Leach (24).

R. O. Hutchison and R. E. Lindsell (5) v. M. F. Murray and N. E. Kent (30).

J. E. Sharpe and H. Scott (36) v. A. R. Austin and A. K. Henderson (20).

G. E. Marley and F. A. Redmond (8) v. F. S. Harrison and W. R. Manafield (26).

N. J. Austin and R. W. Huxter (34) v. P. J. Falconer and F. A. Wells (26).

J. A. Plummer and K. S. Morrison (28) v. H. Hancock and G. B. Layton (24).

A. C. Leith and R. P. Thursfield (18) v. J. S. Jennings and L. O. Robinson (20).

A. G. M. Fletcher and E. R. Hallifax (32) v. Lt.-Col. Taylor and Major Buck (28).

BYES.

J. Gibb and W. J. Morrison (23) and H. E. Hayward and G. E. Costello (26).

C. Thorne and A. Morrison (38) and A. D. Humphreys and H. Humphreys (36).

Capt. Leslie Smith and Capt. Murray (15) and J. L. Crockatt and C. F. Maltby (20).

C. L. Sandes and R. Kennedy (22) and Col. Harvey and Capt. Goode (16).

Geo. Hogg and J. T. Kidd (25) and H. B. L. Dowbiggin and E. L. Sim (31).

A. H. Lay and J. D. Danby (29) and J. W. Gloyn and J. McCorquodale (36).

T. E. Pearce and A. O Lang (27) and Lt. Higby and Lt. Torr (34).

R. E. Mcdougall and R. Henderson (13) and E. Davidson and C. B. Johnson (11).

Handicap ½ of the difference between the respective Handicaps as stated above; ½ stroke or over shall count as one. Should any tie remain unplayed on due date the second named couple in the match passes into the next round. Ties may, by mutual agreement, be played off over Fanling course, when the conditions will be ordinary Handicaps: ½ of the difference between the joint Handicaps.

NEW CHAPEL AT UN TONG.

OPENING CEREMONY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The oldest station of the Hongkong and New Territories Evangelisation Society is that at Un Tong, the market town which is passed by the new motor road running from Fanling to Castle Peak, and distant some eight miles from the former and four from the latter of these places. The need of larger and more commodious premises for the work has been felt for some time past, a considerable Christian community having been gathered in the district. On Saturday a large party of friends of the Society went from Hongkong to witness the opening of a handsome and good-sized Chapel which has been erected on the site of a former pawn-shop. The lower walls of the older building, being in excellent condition, have been retained, an outer vestibule and second storey having been added at a total cost, with furnishings, of about $2,300, a considerable part of which was raised by the local congregation.

The party proceeded from Sheung Shui railway halt by the convenient motor 'buses which ply between that point and Castle Peak, and found a large number of people from the town and surrounding villages waiting for the opening ceremonies. The exterior of the building had been handsomely decorated with flags and festoons of flowers for the occasion, which was also signalised by the customary fusillade of crackers.

The doors were formally opened at 3.30 by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, President of the Society, who presided at the subsequent meeting and congratulated the congregation on the attainment of their long-cherished wish for a new hall of worship.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce offered the dedicatory prayer; Mr. Ho Sam Yu, preacher at the Wan Tsai Church, read the Scripture portion; and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. H. R. Wells, as the superintending missionary, and the Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling, minister of the To Tsai Church, Hongkong.

Short speeches were also made by the Rev. H. E. Anderson, and Mr. Wong Wing Tuk as representing the visitors, and by a member of the local gentry wishing well to the work on behalf of non-Christian neighbours. A suitable reply was made by the pastor of the Un Tong Church.

Besides the main hall there are also dwelling and guest rooms. A girls' school is carried on, and it is hoped soon to start a school for boys.

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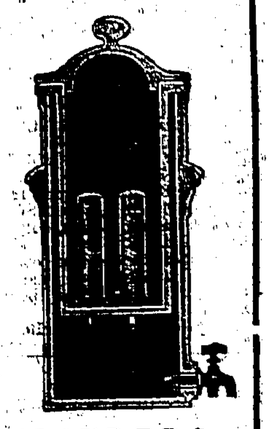

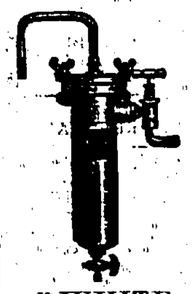

FILTER CYLINDERS

TO FIT ANY MAKE OF HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP FILTERS.

"WHITE MOUNTAIN" ICE CREAM FREEZERS

STOCKED IN 10 SIZES

MAKES DELICIOUS CREAM IN THREE MINUTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239 & 2220.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3285.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong
able Address: "HINGWAH."

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesellers and retailers.

Please apply:—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2899.
Manufactory:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K268.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. [489

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.

CORK.

FELT.

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED from 13, Queen's Road Central (under the Astor House) to No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (i.e. 3 shops next to Astor House). This store's Telephone No. is 2907.

SANG MOW,
Rattan Furniture Store.

Hongkong, June 17th, 1919. [882

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarter Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock NOON on JUNE 30TH, 1919, for the Supply of Indian Supplies for the period, July 10th, 1919, to March, 1920.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T., at the Headquarters Offices.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1919. [883

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of $500,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on June 18th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on June 19th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state

The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III., Cap. 44, and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office.

Hongkong, June 16.h, 1919. [884

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"NINGCHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 16th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 23rd, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 7th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1919. [880

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steam hp

"GAELIC PRINCE."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consigners of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, June 20th 1919, at 10 A.M

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after June 23rd, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1919. [885

INTIMATIONS

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company Offices TO-DAY (TUESDAY), JUNE 17TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th June, to the 17th June, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [835

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road Central, will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [832

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchandlers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, DES VŒUX ROAD CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309.

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [802

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1ST JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE, WINE DEPARTMENT and WAREHOUSE } 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Saturdays 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
(including Saturdays).
Sundays 10 A.M to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [849

K WONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN ALL kinds of IVORY, SANDAL-WOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND SILVER WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. [815

TO LET.

PEAK TRAMWAY STATION HOUSE 4 Rooms with Furniture. Bachelors preferred.

Reply to— Box 873,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [873

TO LET (FURNISHED).

"IDDESLEIGH" 5, Bowen Road, for three months September, October and November.

Apply to—

M. S. NORTHCOTE,
5, Queen's Road Central. 874

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & Co., LTD.,
8A, Des Vœux Road Central. [797

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address— "A. B.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [669

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [522

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to— "X.Y.Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [424

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings 62

INTIMATIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), June 17th, 1919,
at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Desks, Chairs, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Cooking Stoves, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, June 14th, 1919. [848

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, June 19th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Also

150 tins of Varnish & Paint of best quality.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, June 17th, 1919.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents Square feet	Annual Rent $	Upset Price $
1	Inland Lot No. 2168. Adjdnl. to Inland Lot No. 3744, Kennedy Road.		feet As	feet per	feet sale	feet plan.	20,480	142	4,000

[878

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

40

WANTED.

Within the next six weeks.

A SMALL HOUSE or FLAT, Unfurnished, in European District of Hongkong.

Reply to— Box No 876,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [876

WANTED.

A well educated ENGLISH LADY TEACHER for two girls 1 hour every day in the morning.

Apply to—

Box No. 872,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [872

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND TRIPLE EXPANSION STEAM ENGINE with Condenser and Pumps, alternating current generator with exciter, switch-board and cables, all in perfect condition, for 2,200 volts, 100 cycles 350 kw.

For further particulars apply—

THE SIAM ELECTRICITY CO., LTD.,
Bangkok. [869

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1918.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATION

SPARKLING

MINERAL

WATER.

Pyeris

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436 [12

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. PEDRO D'ALCANTARA XAVIER beg to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the kind expressions of sympathy received from their relatives and friends on the demise of their beloved son, as well as to thank those who kindly sent floral wreaths and were present at the funeral. [881

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17TH, 1919.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

THE confiscation of the property of enemy subjects abroad, which seems to be one of the terms of the Peace Treaty, is a procedure about which some doubt may be expressed from the point of view of policy and precedent. The proposal seems to be that the property shall be confiscated, leaving the former owners to obtain redress from their own Government. In the case of public property, that is property belonging to the German Government itself or to large companies of quasi-official character, no objection need be raised on the score of hardship. International law admits this procedure, and, indeed, it has already been carried out in most of the Allied countries except Japan. In the case of wholly private companies and private individuals, however, it is certain that a very great deal of hardship will be inflicted, and the sufferers are likely to experience considerable difficulty in obtaining redress. Germany in the treaty will, presumably, bind herself to reimburse the amounts so taken, but how long those deprived of their property will have to wait before its value is returned to them is another matter. Moreover, as the countries in which the property is situated are themselves to assess the value in the case of real estate, and deduct it from the total amount of the indemnity, the valuation is not likely to be too high. A forced sale always means a loss. As for the confiscation of cash and valuable documents, it remains to be seen how far this is to be carried out. It is not possible to leave enemy subjects in the lands of the Allies entirely destitute. They cannot be thrown as paupers upon the countries where they have been permitted to reside until such time as the German Government may recoup them for their losses. In Japan there are a large number of Germans, many of them holders of a good deal of landed property in the former foreign settlements and otherwise wealthy. To confiscate all their property would be to throw their wives and children upon the hands of the foreign communities, who, however grievously they may have suffered from Germany's misdeeds, could hardly leave these people to starve. If all their property is to be confiscated it would be better to repatriate them at once, since their chance of earning a living among communities mostly composed of Allied nationals is very small.

The object of such a confiscation, it is stated, is to ensure the payment of the indemnity by Germany. Surely, however, the Allies are perfectly able to collect the indemnity. Germany's force is completely broken, the Allies have still enough men in the field to occupy Germany, and if an indemnity cannot be collected in such circumstances then it may be concluded that it will not be collected in any circumstances. The amount that will be obtainable through the confiscation of enemy private property abroad, though considerable to its present owners, will, in the aggregate, form but a very small fraction of the amount that Germany has to pay. The question, therefore, arises whether it is worth the trouble of collecting. It has to be remembered that it establishes a precedent. Private property has hitherto been held sacred from confiscation by the enemy. This was a step forward in international law and morality which was regarded as of great hope for the future. When nations recognised that war was not for the purpose of spoliation, even although the principle was not always strictly observed, there was, at any rate, a prospect that war could not entirely trample on private rights. That the Germans trampled on private rights in Belgium is undeniable, and the Allies very rightly protested against it as transgressing the rules of international law. It is obvious that the precedent, if established, will seriously affect future international relations. It will render nations chary of investing their money in enterprises abroad; it will discourage that free intercourse of peoples which was strengthened by the belief that justice was always obtainable even in time of war. Britain, with her large investments in other countries, should be particularly cautious in sanctioning such a precedent, for, although she may not fear defeat, she may inflict on her nationals considerable loss and suffering even if only of a temporary nature.

There is one other point of view from which the confiscation of enemy private property in Allied countries is open to objection. The leaders of German opinion have always represented that the war was participated in by Great Britain out of trade jealousy—that it was, in fact, a commercial war, meant for the destruction of Germany's commerce. Unfortunately, since hostilities broke out many publicists have unwittingly given the Germans excuse for adhering to this belief by demanding measures which did not arise out of the war at all and really meant carrying it into private affairs. Beginning with the destruction of German militarism, the war was extended to German activities and, by some, as far as the German nation itself. It was even urged that Germany should be deleted from the map. All this, of course, was employed to confirm the Germans in the belief that it was Germany's trade and commerce that the Allies were after. Of course, this is very crude political economy, of the pre-Adam Smith school, which regarded the only wealth as money and thought that dealings with foreigners should be restricted to making them buy all you had to sell for hard cash. There are still some economists of this school left, and nations which are in the same benighted condition as to economic problems will not be slow to comment upon the "artfulness" of Britain. The war was a vindication of public right and, consequently, it can hardly be made ground for a confiscation of such rights.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. O. Hutchison sentenced a Chinese coolie to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a tin of paint from the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

H.M.S. *Carlisle* left for Vladivostock on Sunday. She will remain there till October or thereabouts.

The Rev. J. Forsyth, who has been appointed to the chaplaincy of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, will leave Home for this Colony about August.

The Consul-General for the Netherlands informs us that he has received a telegram from the Government of Netherlands India stating that the import prohibition on foreign tea has been repealed.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Bubonic plague, 43 (38 deaths); enteric fever, 4 (2 deaths); and cerebro-spinal fever, 3 (3 deaths).

Sir Paul Chater, Consul-General for Siam, informs us that a royal decree was proclaimed on June 12th prohibiting the exportation of rice from Siam, except under licence. The decree is to operate from July 12th next.

A Chinese coolie, while walking along by the Tram Station, at May Road, on Saturday, slipped and rolled into a nullah. He fractured his skull and expired a few hours after admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

When the *Marama*—variously described by some as the "Hellship," and by others as "not too bad"—arrived in London, she was inspected by two Board of Trade surveyors, and their reports show that there was no reasonable ground for the complaints as to the ship being overcrowded and insanitary.

The death is reported of Sir Hugh Fort, who had spent eighteen busy years in the Straits when he retired in 1911. He was a member of the Legislative Council during the whole period of the late Sir John Anderson's administration in Singapore, and prior to that had a temporary seat as representing the Bar of Singapore.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison six Chinese were charged, on remand, with attempting to commit an armed robbery in Yaumati. The men, it is alleged, were proceeding up the stair-case of 317, Reclamation Street, when a policeman detected them and raised an alarm. Mr. Hutchison remanded the case till this afternoon.

A Chinese banishee from Singapore arrived in Hongkong a few weeks ago and tried to make a living by picking the pockets of passers-by in Queen's Road Central. He managed to extract a purse, containing $8.80, from a Chinese, but was noticed by a *lukong* and arrested. Produced before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A pretty wedding was solemnized on Sunday afternoon at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, when Mr. D. C. Baptista, of Messrs. Floquet & Knoth, led to the altar Miss Maria Evelina da Rocha, daughter of Mr. A. J. C. da Rocha. The church was prettily decorated and was filled with friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride was attended by the Misses Viera and Xavier, while the bridegroom was supported by Messrs. V. F. V. Rebeiro and O. Baptista. The Rev. Fr. Spada officiated. After the ceremony a reception was held at Mr. V. F. V. Rebeiro's residence, where the health of the new-married couple was enthusiastically pledged. The bride's dress was of white brocaded silk and georgette, ornamented with mother-of-pearl *motifs* and fine Paris lace, the train being also of georgette, adorned with orange blossoms and mother-of-pearl *motifs*. The bride's going-away dress was of rose georgette, the sleeves and tunic embroideries being done in blue and gold.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

OPENING AT KOWLOON TO-NIGHT.

Bostock's mammoth tent has been erected at Kowloon, and the opening performance takes place to-night. For the convenience of Hongkong residents, there will be special late ferries and late tram-cars to the Peak.

There are fully 200 performing animals, and circus-goers can rest assured that they will see something very much out of the ordinary in the results of animal training. Dogs, horses, elephants and lions have all been taught novel acts.

The chief attractions to-night will be the dainty Miss Lorenz, who performs some wonderful feats on a trapeze, the Kirk trio, herculean equilibrists, and "Spuds," the "king" of clowns.

AUSTRIA'S "DEATH SENTENCE."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIENNA.

HUNGARY DEFEATS CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

VIOLENT FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMANY AND ESTHONIA.

BOLSHEVISTS COMPELLED TO DEFEND PETROGRAD.

CRITICAL BORDER SITUATION IN TEXAS.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA'S "DEATH SENTENCE."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIENNA.

COPENHAGEN, June 8th.

A telegram from Vienna, dated June 7th, states that demonstrations occurred there, as a protest against the peace terms, and in favour of union with Germany.

Resolutions were passed calling on the Austrian delegates to refuse to sign the Treaty.

The crowd subsequently shouted its protests outside the quarters of the *Entente* Mission.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA'S FATE.

At an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, to consider the Peace Terms, President Heitz said that the Treaty was a "death-sentence for German-Austria."

GERMAN BOHEMIA.

The Foreign Secretary, Dr. Bauer, said that the loss of German Bohemia not only meant the subjection of 3,500,000 Germans to foreign domination, but the loss of the most valuable parts of German-Austria, industrially and agriculturally.

He declared that a Nationalist State formed by violence would be a constant danger to peace.

GERMAN SOUTH TYROL.

Dr. Bauer added: "Some months ago, we submitted to the Italian Government a draft Treaty under which German South Tyrol would remain with us constitutionally and economically, but would be militarily neutralised."

He hoped that the Italian Government, which had hitherto not been able to enter into direct negotiations with them, would not refuse to discuss the proposal at St. Germain.

Dr. Bauer referred to the danger of an irredenta in German South Tyrol, remarking that the German people might hope to gradually win Italy's friendship, but it would be a misfortune to both if the annexation of German South Tyrol was prevented.

THE CARINTHIAN AND STYRIAN FRONTIERS.

Regarding the frontiers of Carinthia and Styria and those of West Hungary, the Austrian Peace Delegates suggest a plebiscite, under neutral control, to settle the question.

"BUT WILL FINALLY SIGN."

PARIS, June 8th.

A Havas message says:—

It is suposed that the Austrian plenipotentiaries, like the Germans, will send Note after Note and counter-proposals, but will finally sign.

HUNGARY.

A WARNING FROM THE ALLIES.

PARIS, June 9th.

Notice has been given to the Hungarians to cease their offensive against the Czecho-Slovaks.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS MIGHT DECLARE WAR.

VIENNA, June 9th.

A telegram from Prague states that the Czecho-Slovak Government has decreed martial law, and announces the immediate introduction of the Conscription Act.

The *Neue Freie Presse* is of the opinion that the decree foreshadows the Czecho-Slovak declaration of war against Hungary.

A VICTORY OVER THE CZECHS.

COPENHAGEN, June 8th.

A telegram from Budapest states that Hungarian Red troops captured Kaschau, after two days' fighting, decisively defeating the Czechs.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

LONDON, June 9th.

The offensive against the Czecho-Slovaks was by 5,000 Hungarian regulars. General Pelle has enough troops to meet the emergency, which French military circles do not regard seriously.

A PEASANT RISING QUELLED.

COPENHAGEN, June 8th.

A telegram from Vienna, dated June 7th, states that 4,000 armed peasants assembled between Zinkendorff and Kollerhof with the object of displacing the Soviet Government at Oedenburg.

They were intercepted by the Oedenburg garrison, with artillery and machine guns, near Zinkendorff, and a battle resulted.

The peasants were driven back and surrounded in Kollerhof which was stormed. Much slaughter resulted.

A military dictatorship has been proclaimed.

SERIOUS RIOTS AND A RAILWAY STRIKE.

BERLIN, June 7th.

Serious riots occurred at Steinamanger, in Hungary, where workmen refused to accept money issued by the Budapest Government. Hundreds were arrested, of whom 75, including many railwaymen, were shot.

A strike was thereupon declared on all the Hungarian railways.

The People's Commissary, sent from Budapest to deal with the matter, was forced to turn back as he was told he would be lynched if he entered Stein.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

GERMANY GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO SIGN.

PARIS, June 9th.

The latest reports from French observers in Berlin and elsewhere indicate that the German Government will declare its inability to accept the responsibility of signing the Treaty, and will request time to consult the National Assembly, which, however, is likely to reject the Treaty.

GERMAN DEMANDS TO BE REJECTED.

PARIS, June 9th.

L'Echo de Paris states that the Committees considering the questions of the German Colonies, war prisoners, labour, the military and naval clauses, and responsibilities, which have already terminated their labours, have decided to reject the German demands.

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

PARIS, June 10th.

L'Echo de Paris states that, in regard to reparation, the Peace Conference will inform the Germans that the Conference maintain integrally their conditions. They cannot yet fix the exact amount of Germany's indebtedness, but they propose to take possession of her £1,000,000,000 liquid assets. They will demand a margin of two years to enable an exact estimate to be made of Germany's economic and financial position, after which the Allies will fix the payment of £5,000,000,000 in gold or negotiable securities.

They will then authorise the Commission to increase the amount of annual payments, if Germany's capacity to pay increases.

The amount payable by Germany will be not less than the debt payable by the most burdened Ally.

INVIOLABLE POINTS.

L'Echo de Paris adds that, in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar Basin, and the Rhine, the Allies' peace terms will be inviolable.

A CHANGE IN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, June 8th.

A Havas message says:—

It is now believed that the actual German Government will not sign the Treaty, but that there will be a change of Cabinet, and the new Ministry will sign.

COUNT VON RANTZAU RETURNS TO VERSAILLES.

PARIS, June 9th.

A Havas message says:—

Count von Rantzau returned to Versailles yesterday.

ALLIED REPLY TO GERMAN PROPOSALS.

PARIS, June 9th.

A Havas message says:—

In American circles it is stated that the Allied reply to the German proposals will be ready by Tuesday evening at the latest.

British circles think they will not be ready before Thursday.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MOVEMENTS.

President Wilson intends to remain in Europe until it is definitely known whether the Germans will sign or no.

AMERICAN SENATE TO PUBLISH FULL TEXT.

WASHINGTON, June 10th.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is investigating the leakage of the unauthorised publication of a complete text of the Peace Treaty. Leading New York bankers are suspected in this connection and have been sub-poenaed with an order to produce the correspondence with their London and Paris houses.

In the Senate, Mr. William E. Borah produced a copy which he stated was brought to the United States by a Chicago journalist.

The Senate, by 47 votes to 24, has ordered the publication of the Treaty, in spite of President Wilson's earlier cabled disapprobation.

THE REPARATION FIGURE.

PARIS, June 9th.

The report of the Minister for Reconstruction on the German counter-proposals in regard to reparation, whilst fixing a total payable in regard to certain damage, states that, in cases where it is impossible at present to determine the exact amount, specified time limits will be fixed. In these cases the necessary estimates must be lodged.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GERMANY'S ADMISSION MADE EASIER.

PARIS, June 9th.

M. Clemenceau, Col. House, and Lord Robert Cecil re-examined the terms under which nations other than founder members may be admitted to the League of Nations.

The terms have been modified somewhat in order to render the admission of Germany easier.

A report will be submitted to the Council of Four to-day.

It is understood that the conditions recommended for Germany's admission to the League are, firstly, the establishment of a stable Government; secondly, the signature of the Peace Treaty; thirdly, the loyal execution of the Treaty.

ESTHONIA'S WAR.

GERMANS USING FAMILIAR METHODS.

COPENHAGEN, June 10th.

The Esthonian Press Bureau speaks of very violent fighting south of Wenden, where the Germans are using explosive bullets and poison gas, and are diligently destroying bridges, roads, and the railway.

ANGLO-ESTHONIAN AGREEMENT.

STOCKHOLM, June 9th.

A telegram from Reval, dated June 7th states that an Anglo-Esthonian Agreement has been concluded, under which British troops are to occupy the island of Oesel, as a guarantee of British financial assistance to Esthonia. Fifty British warships will be stationed off Hangoe, Helsingfors and Reval.

ESTHONIANS REACH THE DVINA.

COPENHAGEN, June 8th.

The Esthonians have reached the Dvina from East Lettland, and have occupied the junction of Kreutzburn and Jakobstadt on the river, after successful fighting.

PEACE WITH TURKEY.

DELEGATES TO STAY AT VAUCRESSON.

PARIS, June 9th.

A Havas message says:—

Vaucresson, five kilometres from Versailles, is to be the headquarters of the Turkish delegates.

THE PERSONNEL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6th.

The Turkish Mission to Paris sails to-day. It includes the Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, the President of the Council, Riza Tewfik, the Minister for Finance, Tewfik Bey and the Minister to Switzerland, Ressid Haliss, accompanied by military advisers and secretaries.

EN ROUTE TO PARIS.

PARIS, June 8th.

It is reported that the Turkish peace delegation is *en route* to Paris.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

RUSSIAN CORPS' VICTORIES.

COPENHAGEN, June 10th.

The Russian Northern Corps, east of Weskoff, cleared the Bolshevists out of a number of villages, and captured 1,000 prisoners, as well as a large quantity of arms.

The Northern Corps, in all sectors in German territory, renewed the offensive and captured a considerable number of prisoners and a quantity of booty.

BOLSHEVISTS DECIDE TO DEFEND PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, June 7th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that martial law is being very rigorously enforced in Petrograd. All *cafés*, theatres, and cinemas have been closed. Espionage is rampant.

M. Zinovieff, in a speech, exhorted all the proletarians to watch not only the *bourgeoisie* but their own ranks, owing to the presence of a great number of counter-revolutionaries.

A part of the High Seas Fleet is stationed at the mouth of the Neva. It is believed it is intended to sink the ships in case of an attack, in order to block the entrance.

It seems that the Bolshevists have now decided to defend Petrograd.

FIGHTING IN THE PETROGRAD SECTOR.

Fighting is in progress in the Petrograd sector, 20 miles west of Gatschina.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR MURMANSK.

LONDON, June 9th.

Seven hundred British, Canadian, and Australian troops left Leith for Murmansk to-day on board the ex-German merchant vessel *St. Eigerwald*.

The passengers included a Russian General and his Staff, and French and Italian officers.

The Scots Greys band played selections on the quay, where a great crowd sang "Auld Lang Syne" as the ship left the dock.

LITHUANIANS' SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE.

COPENHAGEN, June 8th.

The Lithuanians are rapidly approaching Dvinsk from the South. The Bolshevists are fleeing.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MURMANSK.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that the British have begun an advance along the Murman railway.

FINLAND AND THE BOLSHEVISTS.

HELSINGFORS, June 9th.

The Finnish General Staff reports a series of Bolshevik attacks on frontier outposts. It says the enemy was expelled from eleven frontier districts in the Viborg Province on June 6th.

The message concludes: "We have declared a state of war."

LATER.

In connection with the message sent earlier, Reuter learns from a Finnish official source that the expression "declared a state of war" does not mean that Finland has declared war on the Bolshevists, but merely declared martial law in the regions concerned.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, June 9th.

Reuter learns that General Denikin's army, assisted by British tanks and aeroplanes, advanced 50 miles, during the past few days, in order to link up with Admiral Koltchak's left wing.

The opinion is expressed that the Bolshevik necessity of reinforcing the other fronts will soon lessen the pressure against Admiral Koltchak.

FRENCH TRANSPORT STRIKE.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

PARIS, June 8th.

A Havas message says:—

There is little change in the state of the Paris transport strike.

A meeting of delegates of employers and employed has been arranged for Tuesday by the Municipal Council, and it is hoped that this meeting may bring about an understanding.

THE MINERS' ATTITUDE.

PARIS, June 9th.

Contrary to the advice of their representatives, who warned them that the concessions made by the Government were as much as they could expect, the miners of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts overwhelmingly voted rejecting the agreement between their delegates and the Minister for Labour, and favouring the continuance of the strike.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

PARIS, June 8th.

The Minister for Public Works declared that it was certain that the strikes would be practically settled shortly, as all the railwaymen's demands had been satisfied, and an eight-hour day would be enforced immediately.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SOME MILITARY AWARDS.

LONDON, June 10th.

The King's Birthday military honours include the award of the C.M.G. to Sir Hubert Gough, the Earl of Cavan, Sir George Milne, Lieut.-General W. R. Marshall and Sir William Robertson.

OIL IN ENGLAND.

DETAILS OF IMPORTANT FIND.

LONDON, June 9th.

The oil at Hardstoff, in Derbyshire, is flowing over the surface at the rate of 400 gallons daily from a depth of 3,075 feet. Drilling continues.

THE NEW BRITISH LOAN.

A REVOLUTIONARY DEPARTURE.

LONDON, June 10th.

Reuter learns definitely that the conditions of the new loan will include annual drawings of bonds for redemption. Holders of bonds drawn will receive a bonus.

This is a revolutionary departure in the history of British loans.

BRITISH TRADE.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR MAY.

LONDON, June 10th.

The increases in exports amounts to £19,377,321 and in imports to £9,749,767 as compared with May of last year.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, June 10th.

Captain Chatfield has been appointed Fourth Sea Lord.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

EAST ANTRIM BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 9th.

The East Antrim bye-election resulted as follows:—

Mr. G. B. Hanna (Independent U.)	8,714
Major W. A. Moore (U.)	7,549
Mr. C. M. Legg (Liberal)	1,778

CRICKET AT HOME.

A WEEK'S RESULTS.

LONDON, June 10th.

Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and 74 runs.

Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 140 runs.

Derbyshire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets.

Somerset beat Gloucestershire by seven wickets.

The Essex *v.* Kent match, the Northants *v.* Leicestershire match, the Notts *v.* Surrey match, and the Sussex *v.* Australians match were all drawn.

AMERICAN LABOUR UNREST

A NATIONAL STRIKE.

CHICAGO, June 8th.

A national strike of telegraph and telephone operators who are members of the Commercial Telegraph Union, has been ordered for June 11th.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS OUT.

CLEVELAND (OHIO), June 10th.

A strike of telephone workers all over the States has been ordered to begin on June 16th, in sympathy with the strike of the commercial telegraph workers, beginning on June 11th.

The telephone workers' demands are similar to those of the telegraph workers, namely, recognition of Unions, the right of collective bargaining, and the abandonment of discrimination in discharging Union men.

TROUBLE WITH MEXICO?

TEXAS BORDER SITUATION CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The Governor of Texas has requested reinforcements. He declares that the border situation is critical.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

TWO MORE BRITISH ATTEMPTS.

ST. JOHN'S, June 8th.

Mr. Alcocke, the pilot of the Vickers' machine, has formally notified that he is starting on a trans-Atlantic flight on June 11th.

POLAND.

GENERAL HALLER'S ARMY HELD UP.

A railway-bridge near Lissa, in the Posen district, has been blown up. This means the holding up of the transportation, across Germany, of General Haller's Army.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 10th.

Silver is quoted at 53¾d. buyers and sellers. The market is quiet.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

TRIBAL ATTACKS DISPERSED.

SIMLA, June 13th.

A body of Mohmands, 1,500 in number, proceeded to Basawal for the purpose of molesting our foraging parties.

Our aeroplanes bombed Drazinda in the Sheranni country which has since been evacuated.

An aeroplane visited Musa, Khel, Lakaband and Fort Sandeman and helped to clear the situation at Zsob, where the telegraphs had been cut over a great area.

On May 7th a column of Gurkhas and militia proceeded to Mina Bazar to reinforce Fort Sandeman, which was attacked by tribesmen.

Two thousand tribesmen attacked the defence posts in the vicinity of Fort Sandeman, and we dispersed them.

An action is reported at Musa Khel. The enemy withdrew, after cutting off the water supply.

The Afghans are entrenching near Takst Hill, commanding the Kandahar Road.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION.

SHANGHAI, June 16th.

The On Fook Club had a meeting and disapproved of Chow Shu-moo forming a Cabinet. Kung Sum-jarm will act permanently.

Chu Shut-sang is asking someone to make friends with Nei Wing-kien. He wants to send Nei Wing-kien to the North-Western border to make investigations, and is willing to give Nei Wing-kien an important position.

The Senate passed proposals on June 14th prolonging the sessions of Parliament for two months, and reviving the Second Year China bank regulations.

Although he has resigned, Chen Ung-fun still wishes for the resumption of the Peace Conference and has telegraphed to the South that he is willing to be mediator.

It is reported that Fong Kui-kwong will be chief of the China Bank.

Chu Kai-kim is willing to return to Peking.

Both Chang Jok-lum and Tso Kwan are coming to Peking to persuade Chu Sai-chong to remain in office.

Chu Sai-chong has decided to engage Chien Nung-fun as High Political Adviser.

Having been persuaded by all the Provincial authorities to remain in office, Chu Sai-chong is willing to cancel his resignation.

The Yangtsze Tuchuns sent a telegram to Peking asking two questions, firstly, whether the Central Government will adopt a conciliatory attitude regarding the peace negotiations; secondly, what the Central Government will decide concerning the Paris Peace Treaty.

Peking has arranged with the Diplomatic Corps to release the Maritime Customs duty, amounting to $3,000,000, for administrative expenses for the current month.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VICE-ADMIRAL DUFF'S APPOINTMENT.

It is officially stated that Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China squadron, and Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron.

BLUEBEARD IN REAL LIFE.

GRIM SECRETS OF A GARDEN.

Every French husband of a runaway wife seems to have got into communication with the police following sensational disclosures on the Bluebeard career pursued by a Parisian engineer, who is said to have fascinated, courted, and carried off nine or ten well-to-do women—widows and young girls—and then destroyed them. There is fairly substantial evidence that they were either burned or buried in the garden of a lonely villa, which came into possession of the accused when the war was 12 months' old.

In the summer of 1915 a motorist arrived in his car at the little village of Gambais, in the borders of the Rambouillet Forest, and, at the entrance to the village chose a villa which stands in its own grounds, almost entirely shut in by walls and surrounded by stables, sheds, and domestic offices. The property forms an island amid the farmland, and the nearest house is a third of a mile away.

The new tenant gave the name of Georges Dupont, aged 30, and described himself as an engineer. He made only brief visits to the villa once a month or so. Here he was seen with various female companions, including a woman, Mme. Pelat, the sister of a Parisian named Moreau. Shortly afterwards Moreau informed the police of the disappearance of his sister, and the police established the fact that she had been a frequent visitor at Dupont's bungalow. Sometimes Dupont was accompanied by a tall, dark woman of about 45. In the following year he came with a younger woman, whose gaiety and high spirits were commented on. She occupied the house alone with her younger sister for eight or ten days. One Saturday Georges Dupont came down and was seen to leave alone the following day. The supposed second wife was not seen again. Next it was the turn of a young girl who came several times, and then did not reappear.

Finally, in the middle of last January, Dupont arrived from Paris by train at the neighbouring station of Houdan with a good-looking, dark young woman who had two little dogs. They moved to the mysterious villa, and the following evening Dupont left alone. No one remembers seeing the owner of the dogs again. Now, however, the dogs' bodies have been found under a heap of leaves in the stables, and the identity of the pretty dark girl established. She was Marie Therese Marchadier, a girl who never knew her parents and was brought up at the State's expense and afterwards drifted into a happy-go-lucky existence. During her light-hearted career she was known as Zara, and her true affections were bestowed on her griffon dogs named Loulou, Mimi, and Auguste. Dupont met her on January 1st of this year, and 20 days later she disappeared. Zara rented a flat in Paris, from which she was expelled owing to the rowdy conduct of her guests. She tried to sell the furniture, and Dupont went there as a prospective buyer. He could not pay the price demanded, but went back and took her flowers and fascinated her. She went to the bungalow with her dogs, lured by the promise of a life of luxury. Villagers speak of having

SEEN OTHER WOMEN ENTER

the villa, but none of them ever went into the village or strolled in the forest.

Dupont always did his own shopping, and was regarded as an odd character. Between his visits the villa was shut up, but sometimes, when his arrival had not been noticed, smoke was seen issuing from the chimneys. It was dense black smoke, and was sometimes seen even in midsummer. Once the *garde champêtre* was ordered to investigate, but was driven away by Dupont in a fury. Now the villagers are wondering if the black smoke was the last chapter in the lives of the women they had seen enter the house.

Some two years ago, about the time that a Madame Buisson disappeared, three woodmen say they saw the tenant of the lonely villa digging a long and deep trench in a garden. Their curiosity was so aroused that they returned the next day, and were surprised to find all this trouble had been taken merely to plant a tiny pear tree. Dupont had also been seen to burn a large trunk in the garden, and the disagreeable smell was commented upon at the time. Recently police detectives arrived and made inquiries. It leaked out that several families had reported the mysterious disappearance of women or girls who had gone to the country with a man namer either Guillet, or Cuchet, or Fremiet, whose description tallied with that of the tenant of the lonely villa. In each case the man described himself as a motor engineer. But Georges Dupont seemed to have vanished, until one day Mlle. Lacoste, a sister of one of the missing women who had herself stayed at the villa, saw him come out a china-shop in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris. She lost sight of him in the crowd, but inquiries at the shop led the police to a house in the Rue de Rochechouart, where lived M. Guillet, an engineer. Georges Dupont had been found, and it was not long before he was identified as André Desire Laudru, twice sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fraud. Detectives confronted him at his flat with his police photograph, and, after first attempting to bluster, he admitted his identity. Laudru was living with a young woman named Segret, who passed as his wife. When the flat was searched, says the *Petit Journal*, several locks of women's hair of different shades were found, together with lingerie bearing various marks, ribbons, small souvenirs, and feminine trifles. In a trunk were half a dozen packets containing letters and photographs, which are believed to be Laudru's secret record of his victims. Each packet was contained in a separate grey envelope, and in a notebook Laudru carried was a list of many women's names.

Now the police are endeavouring to trace the whereabouts of these women, because, so far, not a single body has been found. Segret says she found these things at the flat on her arrival. Laudru refused to explain their origin, so he was taken to Gambais and the villa was searched in his presence. The motor garage where it is supposed Dupont placed his cars was neat and tidy, and contained numerous tools and spare parts, but the villa was in utter disorder. There was practically no furniture, but in one room, a bed had been improvised on two chairs, while in another was a narrow folding couch. In the corners were heaps of soiled linen and women's underclothing, much of it belonging to Cecile Lacoste. In the kitchen a mattress found on the table seemed to bear bloodstains. Cartridges of different sizes were strewn about, and empty revolver cases; but the only weapon was an old gun. There were also a number of phials

CONTAINING COLOURED LIQUID

lying about.

Asked if a large trunk with the initials "C.L." belonged to him, Laudru said: "Yes, Charles Laudru." But your name is not Charles, and the initials are those of Cecile Lacoste, whom you brought here," was the reply. "Moreover, the label shows that the trunk came from Bayonne, her native town." Laudru then said he bought the trunk from Cecile Lacoste and gave her £80 to get rid of her. "Where did she go?" he was asked. "Find out. I know nothing about it," was his reply. Confronted with the bodies of the two dogs belonging to Mlle Marchadier, Laudru said the young woman who owned them asked him to kill them when she left. "Perhaps you strangled her too," suggested the detective. Laudru did not reply.

He was arrested on the charge of murder and fraud, and taken to the neighbouring town of Mantas. There he was questioned by the magistrate, and said:—"The feminine objects found at my home are love tokens given to me by former sweethearts. The one who came to the villa last January asked me to kill her two dogs because they were too costly to feed. I killed my own dog at the same time. I am a swindler, but not an assassin."

Laudru owns a motor garage in the Rue Clichy, Paris, but rarely went there; the business being managed by a son aged 23. In this garage a blood-stained cord, forming a running noose, has been found, together with a green canvas sheet, also blood-stained, and a quantity of tarred twine.

Accused is singularly ugly and unprepossessing. He has a bald head, thick lips, and dark beard. It was the recurring description, "bald and bearded," in reports concering the men with whom different women had disappeared after visits to the country that led the police to the conclusion that Laudru was also the Fremiet, Cuchet, Dupont, and Guillet for whom they were searching. Another peculiarity which raised the suspicion that they were one and the same man was that in each case the woman had left home to make arrangements for marriage with an engineer, and at least two of them announced to their friends that they were going to Gambais, where the lonely villa is situated. Laudru is married with several children, but has not lived with his wife for a long time.

Following Laudru's first appearance before the magistrate, his photograph was published, and this led to the discovery of yet another of his numerous *aliases*, together with particulars of two more supposed victims. In 1914, in the name of Diard, he wooed and promised

MARRIAGE TO A GOOD-LOOKING WIDOW

named Cuchet, who lived with a son of 15 in the Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, where she carried on an underlinen business. Laudru, indeed, seems to have shown a marked preference for well-to-do widows. Madame Cuchet lived in comfortable style, had savings of £4,000 or £5,000, and a well-furnished villa at La Chaussee, near Chantilly. When war broke out Laudru, having been released from military service on the ground of heart weakness, went to live with the pretty widow and her son at this house. In July, 1915, they disappeared, and letters from Mme. Cuchet's sister were returned, marked "Gone away, no address." About this time Laudru, in the name of Cuchet, rented a cottage called the Lodge, at Vernouillet, near Mantes, and there the couple lived for some time. Mme. Cuchet's furniture was taken down from Paris to furnish the house, but the Chantilly villa was left untouched. When the widow's brother-in-law visited it in search of news he was somewhat disquieted to find there four military identity books in different names, together with a quantity of documents and certificates showing that the so-called Diard was a married man with a large family. Mme. Cuchet herself visited the house during Diard's absence the following Sunday and found papers proving that the man's name was really Daudru, and that he was married. She also found letters addressed by him to be called for by women in answer to matrimonial advertisements. The greatly distressed widow told her sister and brother-in-law that she would have no more to do with her *fiancé* and returned to Paris with them. The same evening, however, Laudru appeared, and the infatuated woman seems to have gone off with him. Her family never saw either of them again. Near Laudru's villa at Gambais is the village cemetery, and among curious stories current in the locality is one concerning

THE OPENING OF A GRAVE

there while Laudru occupied the house. After an exhumation the gravedigger left a hole to be filled in next day, but on going to the cemetery found the grave almost full. Believing that loose earth had fallen in, he finished the work without further thought. Now the mystery is to be investigated. Diard, as he was known locally, told neighbours at Vernouillet that his wife had gone to the U.S. on business and that the boy was going to join the British Army. Later Laudru and his grown-up son moved the furniture to a warehouse at Neuilly, a Paris suburb, but nothing was ever seen again of Mme. Cuchet or her boy. In circumstances very similar to the disappearance of Mdme. Cuchet and Mdme. Buisson, a third widow, known as Mdme. Colomb, has also vanished from her home. She and Laudru were very friendly. Once, when Laudru was at a furniture depository, which was generally managed by his son, he was told that a policeman had called to see him. This was about a trifling railway offence, but Laudru turned pale and hurried away. He did not return to the warehouse. There the police have now taken possession of Mme. Cuchet's furniture and a quantity of her linen. A number of Laudru's letters were found in a trunk. Police records show that there are seven convictions against Laudru for swindling, the last sentence he served being one of three years at Lille in 1910. It was after his release that he seems to have embarked on his Bluebeard career. Since he came out of prison in 1913 his family changed their name and have seen very little of him. Mlle Segret, with whom he was living in the Rue Rochechouart, says, she had known him since 1917, but went to live at the flat only last January. He had asked her to marry him, and said his first wife died of consumption. To explain his frequent absences, he pretended to belong to the secret police and to be engaged in counter-espionage. In his prison he has taken up an attitude of indifference and unconcern. He confesses he was a good deal of a Don Juan, but says that when he tired of a sweetheart he merely let her go, and none of them had reason to complain of his treatment. As to where they are now, that is the business of the police to discover. To his counsel, who says he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, Laudru remarked: "They want to make me the villain of a fantastic penny novelette, but I will not have it, and shall know how to defend myself." He is a very plausible talker and effects ultra-polite manners, offering visitors a prison chair with an ingratiating smirk, and apologising for his lack of collar and tie.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The Government has decided that it is necessary immediately to re-establish the Territorial Force. In informing a gathering of representatives of Territorial Force Associations of this conclusion, Mr. Churchill outlined the main provisions of the scheme under which the Force will be be reconstituted. The needs with which we are faced are urgent and real, he said, and we are in a good position at the present time to make practical plans, for we have immense supplies, and the days are past when the Territorials had to put up with second and third rate weapons, and when every item of equipment needed to be obtained on painfully limited Army estimates.

As the result of the deliberations of a small committee, it is recommended that the Force shall be organised as follows:

14 Divisions.
14 Mounted Brigades.
Army troops.
Garrison and Line of Communication Units.

According to the present proposals, Territorial units created since the war will not be revived, and the reorganised force will consist of pre-war units. Territorial officers will be eligible to command the brigades and to fill positions on the Divisional and Brigade Staffs, and in the appointment of commanding officers for the battalions, regiments, and batteries war record will count as 80 per cent. at least as qualifications. Warrant and non-commissioned officers will be found as far as possible from those who have served in the field, and the Territorial Force Reserve of Officers is to be reconstituted.

Other points in the scheme outlined by Mr. Churchill were:

Probable reformation of the National Reserve.

Pay during training to be that of the Regular Army.

Recruiting only open to those who have served in each particular branch during the war, or in the Volunteers.

Legal obligation on employers to grant leave for annual training.

Men to be fit for general service, and between 18 and 41.

Engagement for two years, with power to renew.

Force not to be sent overseas until or unless the emergency is so serious as to require a general Military Service Act.

Men serving on old Territorial attestations not to be called up again on these attestations, but given an opportunity to renew on the new terms.

Force to be completely provided with all clothing, transport, and equipment required for mobilisation.

Grants which have been in abeyance during the war to be re-established.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

G. R.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

at KOWLOON

HUGE WATERPROOF TENTS, BRILLIANT ELECTRIC LIGHT, ITALIAN BAND.

COME AND SEE

"MAXIMO" THE CUBAN WONDER

MISS LORENZ - - - - Graceful Trapeze Artist.
KIRK TRIO - - - - Herculean Equilibrists.

"CHUTE DIVE"

BROS. YARDEL originators of the Sensational

MONS. JULIAN - - - - The Anatomical Wonder.
CECILLIA and GEORGIE - - - - Comedy Jockeys.

Our Incomparable Animal Trainers:

SIGNOR F. TRUFELLI. SIGNOR G. TRUFELLI. SIGNOR G. CIMBRANI. SIGNOR M. MARCO.

Our Clowns, Headed by the redoubtable

Little Spuds

are just the Limit in laughter-makers.

Their one task is to make you laugh—and they do it—all the time. A galaxy of Merriment-makers such as the East has never before seen.

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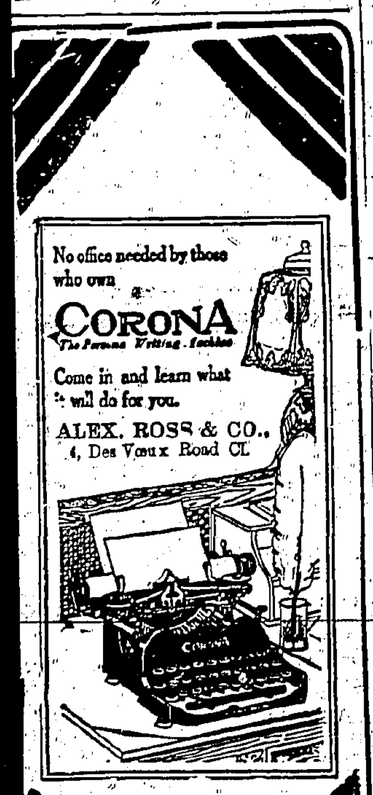

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WAR INDEMNITIES.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAKING GERMANY PAY IN FULL.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

In a debate in the House of Commons on war indemnities Mr. Bonar Law, replying for the Government, said:—In regard to the amount, our aim is to get everything that Germany can pay. There has been a great deal of discussion about the use of the word reparation and indemnity. My view, and the view of the British Government, has been that in any logical meaning of words there is no difference between the two as long as you mean by indemnity the cost of the war. I do not care in the least whether you call it reparation or indemnity, so long as we get all that we can get from Germany. There is a difference in the use of the words. That has no relation to our dealings with the enemy, but it has relation to our dealing with our Allies. As to the amount, you must have some intelligent method of finding out what amount can be paid. We have done that, we have appointed an Inter-Allied Commission, which up till yesterday had not reported, and no decision had been taken as to the amount to be claimed. I do not at this moment know what amount will be put forward by the Allies, but I put it to the House that you must assume that our representatives are as keen as anybody to get the largest amount possible, and that the subject is being examined from that point of view.

It is necessary to assume also that our Allies are equally anxious to obtain the largest amount possible.

Mr. Kennedy Jones: Does that include America? Is she one of the Allies?

Mr. Bonar Law: In this question America has not the same interest as we have. Of course, she is a party to the treaty, and what we do will be done by all of us. What is the amount Germany can pay? There are two things which the House has to keep clearly and distinctly in mind in examining this question. The first is, what is the amount Germany can pay in Germany—that is to say, what amount of taxation or anything else she can be made to impose in order to obtain a tribute which will be paid to the Allies in Germany? The question of transferring money from one country to another is one of the most difficult problems of finance. At one time while I was at the Treasury it looked as if within a very short time we would be at the end of all the ordinary methods of making purchases of ammunition, etc., in America. Terrible as our war debt is, our external debt of £1,000,000,000 will possibly prove a greater handicap upon our trade and a bigger obstacle to the recovery of our prosperity than the whole of our internal debt. It is necessary to keep distinct the amount of tribute that can be paid by Germany in Germany and the amount that can be transferred to the Allies.

I do not wish to argue the amount that can be collected in Germany because there seems to be an idea that if you have doubts about arithmetical calculations you are friendly to the Boche. (Laughter.)

WHAT IS POSSIBLE.

This is a mistake. We have to look at this thing not from the point of view of sentiment, but from the point of view of what is possible. The hon. and gallant gentleman who introduced the motion sent a memorandum to me. I read it with interest, and sent it to our representatives at the Conference. I have not heard whether it has been of any assistance to them. (Laughter.) He puts the amount Germany can pay at £25,000,000,000, and his method of meeting that is to say that Germany has a debt of £8,000,000,000. They can safely pay that, so we will wipe the £8,000,000,000 off the £25,000,000,000.

Colonel C. Lowther: That is grossly unfair. I said that we can transfer the means by which they could pay the interest on their debt to pay the interest on ours. That is a very different thing.

Mr. Bonar Law: That is precisely what I said.

Colonel C. Lowther: No it is not.

Mr. Bonar Law: I beg the hon. member's pardon; it is. He took the £8,000,000,000, and so Germany must obviously have the means to meet that, and therefore we can wipe off the £8,000,000,000 from the £25,000,000,000.

The House will understand that I am not now finding excuses for making the amount smaller than it is. As I remarked in my Budget statement a year ago with regard to the financial position of Germany, which I analysed as closely as I could, I said that if British finance were in the same position as that of Germany I would consider we were on the verge of bankruptcy. The next point of my hon. friend is that Germany will have no army now.

Colonel Lowther: May I have a chance of answering that, because I particularly left out the examination of these figures.

The Speaker: The hon. member must not be so susceptible to criticism, but, like everybody else, harden his skin.

Mr. Bonar Law: I really do not think I am treating my hon. friend unfairly. It is only an illustration of the difficulty of dealing with the subject when you come to a concrete statement. The next point he raised is that as Germany has no longer any army to pay for, forty millions ought to be enough to run the Government of the country. That as she raised 200 millions before the war there was 160 millions available now. We should remember that Germany's civil expenditure was 150 millions before the war, and if there is to be any Government something will have to be paid for pensions, even to Germans. But I will not bother any more about it. (Hear, hear.)

I will try to sketch the actual facts as I see them. I do not disagree with many of the suggestions put forward. Every one of these has been examined, and will be factors taken into account.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

The subject of foreign securities has already been examined. At the very time of the armistice we made it one of the conditions that we should have control of these securities.

As Hon. Member: We did not know it at the time of the armistice.

Mr. Bonar Law: Very near the armistice. I thought it was the time of the armistice, but I cannot remember dates. I know that very prompt steps were taken to secure that these should not disappear. With all that I agree, but the difficulty comes to be when translated into actual figures. We have got so used to talking in thousands of millions that we hardly realise what it means. (Hear, hear.) There was a proposal suggested that a large part—£300,000,000, I think—could be got by labour in the devastated countries. I do not think that anybody who uses a figure like that can grasp the meaning of it. (Hear, hear.)

Three hundred millions means, if they are paid something like £2 a week, the labour of 13,000,000 men for a year. When one talks of using labour on a scale like that, is it not obvious that if there is unemployment or a possibility of unemployment in the country to which the labour is proposed to be sent, people will say, "This work is being taken out of our mouths"? I believe there is no country in Europe whih would stand the presence of such a large number of Germans, if it were possible, doing work of this kind, which should be done by the people of the country.

When you try to make up a large total and are faced with difficulties of that kind, it is very difficult to arrive at a figure. One of the items mentioned by my hon. friend was shipping. I did not hear an exact figure, but that is a proper subject for security. I think the total value is something like £180,000,000—I have not the exact figures yet—but it takes a great deal of that to reach these gigantic figures. If you take the first step of this problem, which is the easiest—the amount that could be raised by taxation in Germany—I think there is a limit to the possibility of internal taxation, and what that limit is requires an amount of examination which only very expert people can give.

But that is only half of our problem. Supposing we could get a very large indemnity raised in Germany, how is it to be transferred to the Allied countries? I would not be arguing in this way if I thought that what I was doing would have any effect in reducing the claim which will be made on Germany. I wish it to be as large as possible, but I think it well that the House should look at the difficulties of the situation. In what way can money or value of money be transferred from one country to another? I know of only three methods. You can send it by gold or securities. You can send it by goods or service. Or you can get it to a certain extent by credit in foreign countries.

SURPLUS GERMAN EXPORTS.

To get anything like the large amount we would wish to get it can only be done by surplus of German exports over imports. There is no other way. Taking the average for five years before the war, there was a balance of £70,000,000, or about that, of German imports over exports. The balance was the wrong way, but, of course, that included returns of shipping and foreign business. These may still to a certain extent remain, but if, as I hope, ships are taken from Germany, and if, as we know, a great many of the businesses Germany had abroad are taken away, these figures will disappear. You are reduced, therefore, to what can be done by surplus of exports over imports.

Mr. MacMaster: How did the French pay?

Mr. Bonar Law: My friend knows that as well as I do. The amount was £200,000,000. (Cheers.) They paid by exports and by credit over a certain length of time. It can only in the long run be paid by exports. You have to remember that this country at least will not want to receive these goods if they are in a form which will compete with our own workpeople. (Cheers.) But what Germany can pay us is not restricted to the exports that Germany directs to us. If she exports to any other country the effect of the world exchange is such that it can come to us. The other method to get money transferred is by credit. That is a real method, but it might last a long time. That is my view. America was in that position; she was unable to export enough to pay for the capital sent to develop her country inside. She paid for it by credit, and it extended over many years.

NOT WHOLE COST OF WAR.

I put before the House my views on the difficulties of the subject. It has been the duty of our experts to try to get over these difficulties. They have been spending weeks in going into every conceivable way in which Germany can pay what we all admit is just. I do not know what the amount will be. I hope it will be an amount well worth having. I quite realise that in dealing with a complicated economic subject like this it is impossible to grapple with it in a speech such as I have delivered I have simply tried to put before the House the considerations which have been before my mind from the beginning, considerations which prevented me at the election or any other time from holding out the hope that Germany would be able to pay the whole cost of the war. The French and the Italians have just as much interest in getting the largest possible amount as any of us. (Hear, hear.) You have got to trust to somebody to examine the matter in the interests of this country. Whether the amount is smaller or larger than I hoped, I am prepared in my own mind to say that the people who are examining into the matter are better able to judge than I, and I shall assume that they have got the correct amount. At the election one of the things pointed out by the Prime Minister and myself was that the Peace Treaty could not be discussed either on the platform or the House of Commons. What we asked the country to do was to return to power a Government which they would trust to act for them and in their interests at the Peace Conference. Whether or not, when the result of that Conference is known, it will satisfy hon. members or the country I do not know; but I do know that the Government are acting in what they believe are the best interests of the country. If for no other reason, I ask the House to give us credit for acting in that way, and to believe that, whether our arithmetic is wrong or right, our feelings and sentiments on the subject are just as strong as those of hon. members here. I remember reading in one of Carlyle's works that there was a bitter controversy about something—I think it was probably about religion—and he said of the protagonists, who were shouting at each other, "God confound your for your rotten arithmetic." In this matter there is no difference of principle, and I hope hon. members, outwardly and in their hearts, will not be inclined to say of me: "God confound him for his rotten arithmetic." (Cheers and laughter.)

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 15th.

Ningchow, British str., 5,837 tons, Capt. Dawson, from Singapore, which port she left on June 9th, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

June 16th.

Cheong Shing, British str., 1,298 tons, Capt. Meyrick, from Tientsin and Chefoo, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Chiat Shang, Chinese str., 443 tons, Capt. Wilks, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Hong Lee.

Brisbone, British str., 717 tons, Capt. McLellan, from Canton, with ballast.

Butoku Maru, Japanese str., 557 tons, Capt. Ochida, from Hongay, which port she left on June 13th, with a cargo of coal.—Osawa.

Kisin Maru, Japanese str., 681 tons, Captain Kato, from Keelung, which port she left on June 13th, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.

Kosuhu Maru, Japanese str., 2,004 tons, Capt. Nogahiro, from Moji, which port she left on June 10th, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Kwong Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. Woodgett, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Mingshun, Chinese str., 868 tons, Captain Novik, from Canton, with ballast.—Sam Peh.

Sado Maru, Japanese str., 5,598 tons, Capt. Kori, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Shinfoo, Chinese str., 1,686 tons, Captain Hassel, from Wuhu, which port she left on June 10th, with a cargo of rice.—Nemazee.

Shinon, British str., 1,113 tons, Capt. Grode, from Wuhu, which port she left on June 8th, with a cargo of rice.—Sam Peh.

Shunshing, Chinese str., 279 tons, Capt. Place, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Po On.

Takeno Maru, Japanese str., 658 tons, Capt. Ogawa, from Kirin, which port she left on June 13th, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.

Wing Sang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Christie, from Wuhu, which port she left on June 10th, with a cargo of rice.—J. M. & Co.

Yuen Sang, British str., 1,128 tons, Capt. Kennedy, from Manila, which port she left on June 13th, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 14th.

Alicorne, for Pakhoi.
Archer, for Seattle.
Borneo Maru, for Moji.
Foo Lee, for Dairen.
Hop Sang, for Shanghai.
Hsin Cheong, for Tientsin.
Hsintah, for Shanghai.
Kaijo Maru, for Keelung.
Kaiping Maru, for Pakhoi
Kishin Maru, for Saigon.
Lindsay Moller, for Iloilo
Paoting, for Wuhu.
Pheumpenh, for Saigon.
Ryoyu Maru, for Singapore.
Tokiwa Maru, for New York.
Ying Chow, for Shanghai.

June 15th.

Cornelia, for West River.
Shansi, for Hankow.
Shinsei Maru, for Brother's Island.
Soshu Maru, for Canton.
Tasho Maru, for Kobe.

June 16th.

Brisbane, for Wuhu.
Drufar, for Bangkok.
Hok Canton, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Kosaku Maru, for Bombay.
Kuei Chow, for Tientsin.
Kwong Sang, for Canton.
Linan, for Bangkok.
Sanka Maru, for Yokohama.
Shinfo, for Canton.
Shinon, for Canton.
Shum Cheong, for Macao.
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Wing Sang, for Canton.
Wing Shun, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Kwong Sang*, on June 16th:—Messrs. F. Pountney and R. Gowrey.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

Telegraphic advice has been received that the s.s. *China* arrived at Yokohama on June 15th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 24th, in accordance with schedule.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Korea Maru* is due at this port this afternoon.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru* sailed from San Francisco on June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on July 14th.

The *Empress of Japan* sailed from Kobe on June 14th and was due at Nagasaki on June 15th.

The *Empress of Asia* sailed from Shanghai on June 15th and was due at Nagasaki yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nikko Maru* left Manila for this port on June 16th and is expected here on June 18th.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Van Waerwijck*, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batavia, reports the death of a Chinese passenger on the voyage.

The *Shinsei Maru*, which arrived in harbour on Friday, has reported that she saw the steam-launch *Sung Su*, belonging to the Standard Oil Co., wrecked off the Pratas Reef. There were eight persons on board the launch, all of whom, it is feared, have been drowned. The *Shinsei Maru* attemped to render aid, but was prevented from doing so by the bad weather which prevailed and the number of large rocks in the vicinity of the wreck.

RATES OF PAY FOR MASTERS.

The *Daily Chronicle* learns officially that a new scale of minimum rates of pay for masters has been fixed by the Shipping Controller. The pay varies with the gross tonnage of the vessel and the length of the master's service and ranges from £42 a month after five years' service in the case of a 1,000-2,000 tons (gross) ship to a month after a similar length of service in the case of 12,000 tons (gross). A scale for masters of coasting cargo steamers varies from £9 to £12 a month.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commending from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," mid way between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE &c.	NERA	Fren. str.	2 k.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 19th July.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE, P'NG &c	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	2 m.		P. & O., B.I. & A. L.	About 21st Aug.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	TARBA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	ANDES MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK	EURYADES	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J'PAN, &c.	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	2 m.	Yardley	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-morrow,
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	M. Kendo	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c	CHINA	Am. str.	2 m.		OCEAN MAIL S.S. Co., LTD.	On 2nd, July.
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & SEATTLE	WESTERN KNIGHT	Am. str.	2 m.		THE ADMIRAL LINE PACIFIC S.S. Co.	About 1st Aug.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c.	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		TOKO-KISEN KAISHA	On 14th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KINSHIU	Brit. str.	2 m.	Cole	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 20th inst., at D'light.
KOBE	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon
SHANGHAI	KWANGSANG	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 20th inst., at D'light.
SHANGAHI	SUIYANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Gibbs	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	NERA	Fren. str.	2 k.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 19th inst
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str	2 m.	A. J. Scott	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst. at Noon
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Inone	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 9 A.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Kitano	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. C. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LTD.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELEWAN-DELI	VAN WAERWIJCK	Dut. str.	2 m.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN	To-day, at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SHINRYU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	End of June
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	DUNERA	Brit. str.	2 m.		P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 7th July.
AVA	TJIMANOEK	Dut. str.	2 m.	A. W. La Rooz	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 27th inst.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train——

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL

93.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars, Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department.

Hongkong, June 7th, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
will be despatched on or about JULY 2nd.
for SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... ... About August 1st.
"WEST HEMATITE"... ... ... " August 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.
"WEST CELINA" ... ... About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

FOR NEW YORK.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S "EURYADES"

for NEW YORK via PANAMA, on July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

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Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

NANYO MARU No. 1...
NANYO MARU No. 2...
NANYO MARU No. 3...
SODEGAURA MARU...
KYODO MARU No. 12...
TAMON MARU No. 1...
ASOSAN MARU
CHEIAN MARU

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
AGENT,
TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.
TEL. 140 and 155. 112

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG" Tues.	17th June, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" Fri.	20th June, D'light.
HANKOW	"TUNGSHING"...Fri.	20th June, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Fri.	20th June, D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"...Fri.	20th June, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG" Fri.	20th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"...Sun.	22nd June, D'light.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"....Sun.	22nd June, 8 a.m.
KOBE	"FOOSHING"... Wed.	25th June, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"...Fri.	27th June, 3 p.m

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES
(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NAGOYA"	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
"MALTA"	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

		Due BOMBAY about
"DUNERA"	7th July	25th July

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

		Due CALCUTTA
"JAPAN"	18th July	13th Aug.

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"JAPAN"	24th June	SHANGHAI & KOBE.
"DUNERA"	24th June	SHANGHAI Only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
2, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG. [1

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD
KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—
TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SAILINGS TO ALL PORTS WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.
Telephone No. 2108. 197

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
to
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton. 42

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th June, Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 22nd June, D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd June, 3 P.M.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 24th June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	17th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	20th June, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	24th June, at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager. 5

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	June 18th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	July 18th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 12th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road. 46

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	19th July	13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
JAPAN	24th June	SHANGHAI & KOBE
DUNERA	24th June	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents. [1

22, Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU	Sunday,	22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday,	13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU	Friday,	27th June, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday,	25th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday,	23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU	end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	Wednesday,	25th June.
CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday,	19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Thursday,	19th June, at Noon.
AKI MARU	Saturday,	19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU	Tuesday,	17th June, at 11 a.m.
TOYO MARU No. 2 (Kobe direct)	Thursday,	19th June.
KITANO MARU	Monday,	23rd June, at 11 a.m.
SHIMBU MARU	Saturday,	28th June.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 232 & 233.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th, at 10.00
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
* TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
* SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July, 14th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
ISHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" 10,000	On or about 19th June
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"NERA" 10,000	On or about 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
* "ANDES MARU" ... Saturday 21st June
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.
* Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th June.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE,—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE
"KOBSO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MEXICO MARU" ... Saturday, 21st June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th June

JAPAN PORTS.—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd June, at 10 A.M

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA.
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. 56

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 19th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street. Tel. 1943

Prince's Buildings

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Fort Bayard	*Hok Canton* ..	Tuesday, 17th, 8.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, and Egypt ...	*Kosoku Maru* ...	Tuesday, 17th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	*Sado Maru*	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A M
*Swatow and *Straits	*Linan* ...	Tuesday, 17th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ...	Tuesday, 17th, 1.00 P M
Amoy	*Van Waerwijck* ...	Tuesday, 17th, 2.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta	*Kumsang*	Tuesday, 17th, 2.00 P M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Changchow* ...	Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P M
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	*Persia Maru*	Wednesday, 18th, Registration ... 8.45 A M; Letters .. 9.30 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via KOBE, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO ...	*Venezuela* ..	Wednesday, 18th, Registration 9.45 A M; Letters ... 10.30 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao ..	*Soshu Maru* ...	Thursday, 19th, 8.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Nikko Maru* ...	Thursday, 19th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Suiyang*	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ..	Friday, 20th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Friday, 20th, 2.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 20th June, at 5 p.m.	*Teucer*	Saturday, 21st, Registration ... 12.45 P M; Letters ... 1.30 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Kwangse*	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America & *EUROPE via CANADIA	*Fushimi Maru* ..	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe ...	*Kitano Maru* ...	Monday, 23rd, 10.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Taming* ...	Monday, 23rd, 2.00 P M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Hupeh* ...	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Quinnebaug* ...	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai and North China...	*Tean* ...	Tuesday, 24th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island ...	*Tango Maru* ...	Wednesday, 25th, Registration ... 8.45 A M; Letters .. 9.30 A M

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Agencies and Offices in

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, TIENTSIN & PEKIN.

HONGKONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

IMPORTANT WORKS ALREADY EXECUTED.

Wharf for Standard Oil Co, Singapore, Pulo Bukon 1909
Central Market, Saigon 1913
Banque de l'Indo Chine, Singapore ... 1913
Swing Bridge (165 feet Span) Cambodia 1913
Water tower on pillars, 30 ft. high, (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway ... 1913
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore 1914
Coaling Wharf, at Hongay, with Crane Railway 1914
Wharf for French Govt. Mail Steamers in 10 metres water 1914
Railway Ferry Boat of Reinforced Concrete at Johore 1917

[23-3

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYICK"

will be despatched on **June 17th, at 3 p.m.** to,

SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessels offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents. [770

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA", VOY. 12-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 16th, at 10 o'clock.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 18th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1919. [870

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that al Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by June 21st, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damoged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 20th, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 14th, 1919. [897

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	June 16th.
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/6½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7½
Credits, at 4 months sight	3/8
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/6½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	52½
Credits, at 4 months sight	53½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	8
Credits, at 60 days' sight	8¼
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	153
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	170
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	153
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	206
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	43½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying Rate	$ 5.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$38.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	44½d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		Per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents piece	...$0.00	Premium.
Hongkong...10 "	... 0.08	"
Canton .....20 "	... 4.55	Discount.
Canton .....10 "	... 0.00	"

GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

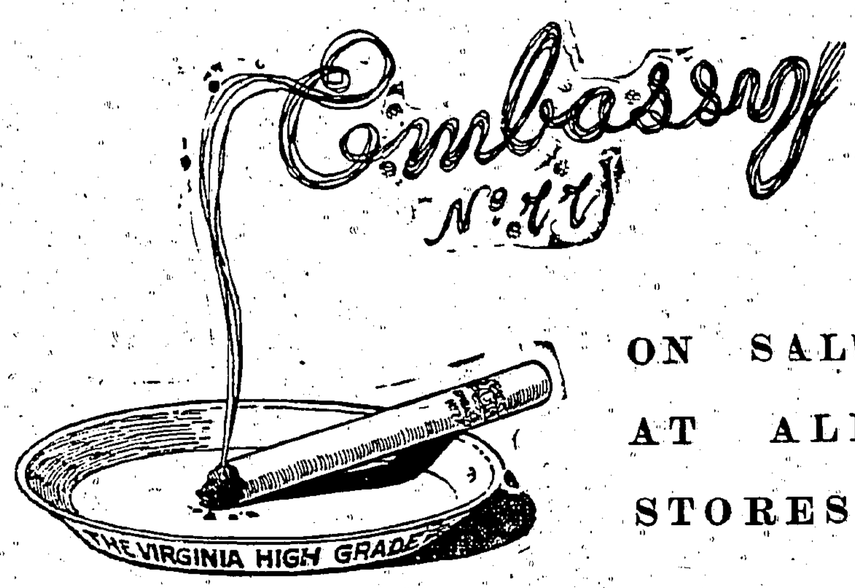
CONSUMPTION

THE

CIGARETTE

DE LUXE

They are made by scientific process from selected and perfectly matured Virginian Tobacco of the Highest Grade only.



ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN GINKO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)... ... ... „ 27,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 6,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
HONGKONG BRANCH, Manager.
2, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong April 1st, 1919. [52

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong November 2nd 191 10

WEATHER REPORT.

June 16th, at 12.51—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; the depression remains over Tonking.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.62 inch. Total since January 1st, 22.28 inches, against an average of 31.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	S. and S.W. winds, fresh; cloudy, squally; occasional rain.
Formosa Channel ...	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 75,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Hanoi, Canton, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostock, Foochow

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [65

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	1,500,000
Paid-up „	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	735,700

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Bankin and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64

THE BANK OF CHINA
中國銀行
(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800
Reserve Funds	3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haiting, Tungchow. (NORTH): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulansan. Hsuanhua. (CHIHLI): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Cholushsien, Weinsien. (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Tsonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiebling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (HUPEH): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tsinkiangpo. (SHANTUNG): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (SHANSI): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (FUKIEN): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong. Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (CHEKIANG): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen (KIANGSI): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (ANWHEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (SZECHUEN): (KWEICHOW): Kweiyangfu, (SHENSI): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (SUIYUAN): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (CHAHAR): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URGA): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [64

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-=	$15,000,000
Silver	$21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. 9

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	„ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. 08

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